LATIN SYNTAX

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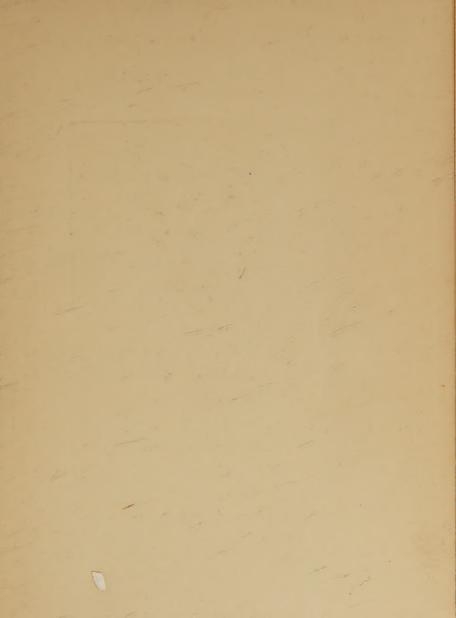
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THE ESSENTIALS OF
LATIN SYNTAX

AN OUTLINE OF THE ORDINARY PROSE CON-
STRUCTIONS, TOGETHER WITH EXER-
CISES IN COMPOSITION BASED
ON CÆSAR AND LIVY

BY

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PREFACE

This book, which has grown out of recent experience in teaching Latin composition both at Andover and at Princeton, attempts to present the essentials of Latin syntax arranged in a concise and orderly way.

I have tried to put the subject matter into as clear and simple a form as possible, giving with each construction named one English example with its Latin equivalent, and references to only three grammars.

This outline of grammar is intended primarily for students who have already had their drill in forms and syntax, and need, above all things, a rapid survey of the entire subject in order to fix the various constructions each in its own proper place. That it may be used either with advanced classes in preparatory schools or with college freshmen, I have included two sets of exercises, one derived from Cæsar and the other from Livy, basing each separate exercise upon some particular continuous portion of the text as well as upon some definite set of grammatical principles already explained in the first part of the book.

Although following in the main the arrangement and classifications of Allen and Greenough's "New Latin Grammar," I have in several important particulars — notably in the treatment

of the moods in principal and in subordinate clauses — adopted the admirably clear presentation of West's " Latin Grammar."
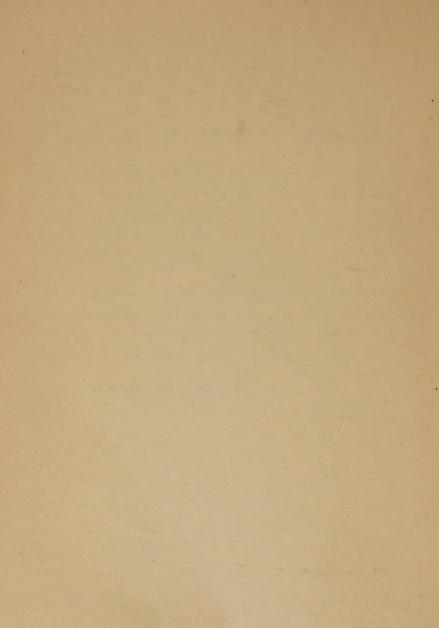
PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

This edition of " The Essentials of Latin Syntax " has been enlarged by the inclusion of eight sets of new exercises (replacing the original two sets), four based upon Cæsar's Gallic War and four upon Livy, and is uniform in arrangement with my " Essentials of Greek Syntax," affording material for four terms' work in Latin composition.

At the request of the publishers I have also added a complete English-Latin vocabulary, so that the book is now further available for grammatical review and practice in composition in schools and colleges where the Gallic War and Livy's history are not read.

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[1] Note that each *letter* (A, B, etc.) comprises a full set of eighteen exercises, so that there are in all enough exercises for four terms.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LATIN SYNTAX

PART FIRST

THE USES OF NOUNS

THE VOCATIVE CASE

[1] A. & G. 340 ; W. 307 ; B. 171

1	Direct address	Do thou, O Roman, remember **tū, Rōmāne, mementō**

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

A. & G. 339 ; W. 306 ; B. 170

2	Subject of a finite verb	A. & G. 339 W. 289 B. 166	The trumpet sounds **tuba sonat**
3	Predicate nominative	A. & G. 283, 284 W. 290 B. 167, 168	Gaul is a country **Gallia est terra**
4	Appositive	A. & G. 282 W. 291, 292 B. 169	The leader, a brave man **dux, vir fortis**

[1] A. & G., Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar ; W., West's Latin Grammar ; B., Bennett's Latin Grammar.

THE GENITIVE CASE

A. & G. 341–359 ; W. 346–371 ; B. 194–212

I. THE SUBJECTIVE GENITIVE

5 This genitive denotes the subject of the action or feeling
   implied in the word modified by it.

   It may assume any one of the following forms :

6	Possessive sometimes in the	A. & G. 343 W. 353 ; B. 198	The general's son **fīlius imperātōris**
7	Predicate	A. & G. 343 b W. 359–363 B. 198, 3	This sword is Cæsar's own **hīc gladius ipsīus Caesaris est**
8	Appositional	A. & G. 343 d W. 348 ; B. 202	The name " slave " **nōmen servī**
9	Material	A. & G. 344 W. 348 ; B. 197	A statue of silver **sīgnum argentī**
10	Quality [1] appearing also as	A. & G. 345 W. 354 ; B. 203	A man of great courage **vir māgnae virtūtis**
11	Measure	A. & G. 345 b W. 354 ; B. 203, 2	A tower twelve feet [high] **turris duodecim pedum**
12	Partitive [2]	A. & G. 346 W. 355–358 B. 201	What news ? **quid novī ?**

[1] Only when modified by an adjective.

[2] But cardinal numerals (except mīlia) and **quīdam** regularly take **ex** or **dē**
with the ablative instead : " certain of the soldiers," **quīdam ex mīlitibus.**

II. THE OBJECTIVE GENITIVE

13 This genitive denotes the object of the action or feeling
implied in the word on which it depends.

1. *With nouns*

14	Especially with nouns of agency and feeling	A. & G. 348 W. 351 B. 200	Desire for money **cupiditās pecūniae**

2. *With adjectives*

15	With adjectives of desire, knowledge, memory, fullness, power, sharing, guilt	A. & G. 349 *a* W. 352 B. 204, 1	Skilled in the law **perītus lēgis**
16	With some participles ending in *–ns*, when used as adjectives	A. & G. 349 *b* W. 352 B. 204, 1 *a*	Unacquainted with warfare **īnsolēns bellī**
17	With verbals in *–āx*	A. & G. 349 *c*	Firm in his purpose **tenāx prōpositī**

3. *With verbs*

18	Of remembering and forgetting[1] [**meminī, oblīvīscor**]	A. & G. 350, 351 W. 364–366 B. 206, 207	You have long had him in mind **ēius iamdūdum meministī**

[1] **Meminī** with the genitive means to be *mindful of*, or to *think of* with feeling;
with the accusative it has its literal sense, to *remember*:

> They remembered the former valor of the Helvetians
> **prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum meminerant**
> I remember him
> **eum meminī**

19	Of judicial action [genitive of the charge or penalty]	A. & G. 352 W. 367 B. 208	He was accused of theft **fūrtī accūsātus est**
20	With the impersonals **miseret, paenitet, piget, pudet, taedet, pertaesum est.** Also **misereor, miserēscō**	A. & G. 354 W. 368 B. 209	I'm sorry for the leader **ducis mē miseret**
21	With **interest** and **rēfert.** [But abl. sing. fem. of the corresponding poss. instead of gen. of a personal pronoun]	A. & G. 355 W. 369 B. 210, 211	This concerns Cæsar **id Caesaris interest** This concerns you **id tuā interest**
22	With verbs of plenty and want **indigeō . . . gen. egeō careō . . . . abl.**	A. & G. 356 W. 370 B. 212	The soldiers need money **mīlitēs pecūniae indigent**

Oblīvīscor with the genitive means to *disregard*, or *dismiss* from the mind; with the accusative it means simply to *forget*:

> He forgot his teacher
> **praeceptōris suī oblīvīscēbatur**
> He forgot the whole case
> **tōtam causam oblītus est**

Verbs of reminding (**admoneō, commoneō, commonefaciō, commonefīō**) take the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing:

> I remind him of it
> **ēius reī illum admoneō**

THE DATIVE CASE

A. & G. 360–385; W. 326–345; B. 186–193

I. THE INDIRECT OBJECT

1. *With transitives*

23	In connection with the accusative	A. & G. 362 W. 326–329 B. 187, I	He gave his father the letter **patrī epistulam dedit**

2. *With intransitives* [1]

24	With many verbs meaning to fa-vor, help, please, trust, and their opposites; be-lieve, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, spare [2]	A. & G. 367 W. 330, 331 B. 187, II	Do not spare the conquered **nōlīte parcere victīs** The soldiers were persuaded [1] **mīlitibus persuāsum est**
25	With the imper-sonals **libet** and **licet**, and with compounds of **sa-tis, bene, male**	A. & G. 368	You may return **licet vōbīs redīre** We have satisfied our friends **amīcīs satisfēcimus**

[1] Intransitive verbs that govern the dative are used *impersonally* in the passive.
[2] But the following take the accusative :

iuvō, adiuvō	help	dēficiō	fail
laedō	injure	dēlectō	please
iubeō	order		

26	With many compounds of **ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super**; and some with **circum** [1] Note under *ob* that	A. & G. 370 W. 332 B. 187, III	I agree with Cicero **Cicerōnī adsentior** I place you in charge of the camp **tē castrīs praeficiō**
27	After **obvius** (adj.) and **obviam** (adv.) in connection with a verb the dative is regular	A. & G. 370 *c*	He came to meet me **sē mihi obvium dedit,** or, **mihi obviam vēnit**

II. SPECIAL OR IDIOMATIC USES

28	Dative of the possessor with **sum**	A. & G. 373 W. 340; B. 190	He has a son **eī fīlius est**
29	Dative of reference (**datīvus commodī**) appearing also as the	A. & G. 376 W. 335 B. 188, 1	As they came up the sight was wonderful **advenientibus spectāculum mīrābile vīsū erat**
30	Dative of separation with verbs of taking away (compounds of **ab, dē, ex**)	A. & G. 381 W. 337 B. 188, 2 *d*	Snatch the sword from the boy **gladium puerō ēripe**

[1] But the accusative is used if the meaning of the compound is not suited to an indirect object:

Cæsar called his men together
Caesar suōs convocāvit

31	Ethical dative (of personal pronouns only)	A. & G. 380 W. 336 B. 188, 2 *b*	What is my Celsus about? **quid mihi Celsus agit ?**
32	Dative of end or purpose (in connection with a dative of reference)	A. & G. 382 W. 341–345 B. 191	It was a great help to our men **māgnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit**
33	Dative of agent with the gerundive	A. & G. 374 W. 339 B. 189	We must draw up a battle line **aciēs nōbīs īnstruenda est**
34	With adjectives of fitness, nearness, likeness, service, inclination, and their opposites	A. & G. 384 W. 333 B. 192	A place suitable for battle **locus proeliō idōneus**

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

A. & G. 386–397 ; W. 308–325 ; B. 172–185

I. THE DIRECT OBJECT [1]

35	Denoting that directly affected by the action of the verb	A. & G. 387 *a*, 1 W. 308 B. 175, 1	He beat the slaves **servōs verberāvit**
36	Denoting the thing produced	A. & G. 387 *a*, 2 W. 308 B. 176	Catullus wrote a book **Catullus librum scrīpsit**
37	Cognate accusative [2]	A. & G. 390 W. 313 B. 176, 4	Has he fought the fight? **pugnāvitne pugnam ?**
38	Accusative with the impersonals **decet, dēdecet, dēlectat, iuvat, oportet, fallit, fugit, praeterit**	A. & G. 388 *c* W. 314 B. 175 *c*	As is seemly for you **ita ut vōs decet** It pleased him to go **iūvit eum [3] īre**

[1] Note that many verbs intransitive in English are used transitively in Latin ; so especially verbs of *feeling*, *tasting*, and *smelling* : "he grieves at his misfortune," **suum cāsum dolet** ; "smelling of wine," **vīnum redolēns**.

[2] The cognate accusative is used with both transitive and intransitive verbs. It may be either a noun of kindred *formation* with the verb (as in the example given above); a noun of kindred *meaning* (**coīre societātem**, "to form an alliance"); or a neuter adjective or pronoun (**plūrimum posse**, "to be the strongest").

[3] Note that here the infinitive is used as subject of the verb, and that the accusative **eum** depends on **iūvit**.

II. TWO ACCUSATIVES

39	Predicate accusative with verbs of naming, choosing, appointing, making, esteeming, showing	A. & G. 392, 393 W. 317 B. 177	The people elected Cæsar consul **populus Caesarem cōnsulem creāvit**
40	Secondary object after verbs compounded with prepositions [**trāns**, etc.]	A. & G. 394, 395 W. 320 B. 179	He led the army across the river **exercitum flūmen trādūxit**
41	With some verbs of asking and teaching [1] [accusative of the thing may be retained with the passive]	A. & G. 396 W. 318 B. 178	They ask me my opinion **mē sententiam rogant** I was asked my opinion **sententiam rogātus sum**
42	With **cēlō**, "to conceal"	A. & G. 396 c W. 318 B. 178 e	We concealed this from him **id eum cēlāvimus**

[1] Especially **rogō** and **doceō**. But with **petō, poscō, flāgitō, postulō**, use the ablative of the person with **ab**. With **quaerō** use **ex, ab, dē** with the ablative.

I cannot teach you everything
vōs cūncta docēre nōn possum
The Romans demanded hostages of the enemy
Rōmānī ab hostibus obsidēs poscēbant
I have asked no favors of you
nūlla beneficia ex vōbīs quaesīvī

III. IDIOMATIC USES [1]

43	Extent of space and duration of time	A. & G. 423, 425 W. 324 B. 181	They were marching for five days **quīnque diēs prōgrediēbantur**
44	Greek accusative of part touched (synecdochical)	A. & G. 397 *b* W. 321 B. 180	Wounded in the thigh **femur vulnerātus**
45	Exclamation	A. & G. 397 *d* W. 323 B. 183	Wretched man that I am! **mē miserum**
46	Subject of the infinitive	A. & G. 397 *e* W. 322 B. 184	I know you are writing **sciō tē scrībere**
47	Adverbial accusative	A. & G. 397 *a* W. 316 B. 185	For my part **meam vicem** In large measure **bonam partem** Of that sort **id genus**

[1] For the accusative of limit of motion see § 67, note 1.

THE ABLATIVE CASE

A. & G. 398–421 ; W. 372–407 ; B. 213–231

The ablative case in Latin, which unites in itself three cases originally distinct in form as well as in meaning, may be subdivided into the ablative proper (*from* case), the instrumental ablative (*with* case), and the locative ablative (*in* or *at* case). These, however, occasionally blend so into each other that it is not possible to classify the various uses of the ablative with certainty.

I. THE ABLATIVE PROPER (*from* case)

48	Separation	A. & G. 400–402 W. 374–377 B. 214	He has freed you from fear **vōs timōre līberāvit**
49	Source and material	A. & G. 403 W. 378 B. 215	Who was his father ? **quō patre nātus**
50	Comparison [if **quam** is omitted[1]]	A. & G. 406, 407 W. 380, 381 B. 217	Life is dearer than riches **vīta dīvitiīs cārior est**

[1] Unless the first of the two things compared is in the nominative or the accusative **quam** cannot be omitted :

> He found his soldiers more faithful than brave
> **mīlitibus fidēliōribus quam fortiōribus ūsus est**

Note also that after the comparatives **plūs, minus, amplius, longius,** not followed by **quam,** a word expressing *number* or *measure* may be used without changing its case :

> He was not more than a mile and a half off
> **nōn longius mīlle et quīngentīs passibus aberat**

The ablative here denotes *degree of difference* (see § **59**) and is not affected by **longius.**

II. THE INSTRUMENTAL ABLATIVE (*with* case)

51	Cause	A. & G. 404 W. 384 B. 219	I was struck dumb with joy **gaudiō obstupefactus sum**
52	Means or instrument used also with	A. & G. 409 W. 386; B. 218	He was slain by the sword **gladiō interfectus est**
53	ūtor, fruor, fun- gor, potior,[1] vescor with	A. & G. 410 W. 387 B. 218, 1	We have done our duty **officiō nostrō fūnctī sumus**
54	Verbs and ad- jectives of filling and abounding and with	A. & G. 409 *a* W. 388 B. 218, 8	The river was filled with ships **flūmen nāvibus complētum est**
55	**opus** and **ūsus** "there is need"	A. & G. 411 W. 389 B. 218, 2	Now there is need of courage **nunc virtūte opus est**
56	Personal agent (with **ā** or **ab**)	A. & G. 405 W. 379 B. 216	He was slain by his friend **ab amīcō suō interfectus est**
57	Manner (with **cum** unless modified)	A. & G. 412 W. 390 B. 220	They read the letter with diffi- culty **cum difficultāte litterās legunt** He fought with great bravery **māgnā virtūte pugnāvit**

[1] Sometimes takes the genitive : **potīrī rērum,** "to control the situation."

58	Accompaniment	A. & G. 413 W. 392; B. 222	Cæsar came up with the cavalry **Caesar cum equitātū advēnit**
59 60	Degree of difference Note especially **quŏ . . . eō** "the . . . the"	A. & G. 414 W. 393 B. 223 A. & G. 414 *a*	A wall ten feet higher **mūrus decem pedibus altior** The more the merrier **quō plūrēs eō laetiōrēs**
61	Quality or description [1] [only when modified]	A. & G. 415 W. 394 B. 224	A girl of great beauty **puella ēgregiā fōrmā**
62 63	Price [for *indefinite* value sometimes the genitive is used]	A. & G. 416 W. 395; B. 225 A. & G. 417 W. 361–363 B. 203, 4	He sold it for a talent **id talentō vēndidit** It's worth a great deal **māgnī aestimātur**
64 65	Specification so especially with **dīgnus** and **indīgnus**	A. & G. 418 W. 396 B. 226	Older ["greater by birth"] **māior nātū** Worthy of honor **honōre dīgnus**
66	Ablative absolute [2]	A. & G. 419 W. 397–399 B. 227	Under his leadership we shall win **eō duce vincēmus**

[1] The genitive may also be used (see § 10), but for *physical* qualities the ablative is more common.

[2] Note that in the case of *deponent* verbs the perfect participle, being *active* in meaning, cannot be used in the ablative absolute construction, but may be used in agreement with a noun instead (see § 225).

III. THE LOCATIVE ABLATIVE (*in* or *at* case)

67	Place where [1] (with **in**)	A. & G. 426, 3 W. 401; B. 228	On the mountain **in monte**
68	Place from which [1] (with **ab, dē, ex**)	A. & G. 426, 1 W. 404 B. 229	They were coming from the city **ex urbe veniēbant**
69	Time when or within which	A. & G. 423. W. 406, 407 B. 230, 231	At daybreak **prīmā lūce**

THE LOCATIVE CASE

A. & G. 427, 3 *a* and note; W. 61, 69, 403; B. 232

70 With Names of Towns and Small Islands

DECLEN- SION	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Ending	Example	Ending	Example
1st	-ae	at Rome **Rōmae**	-īs	at Athens **Athēnīs**
2d	-ī	at Rhodes **Rhodī**	-īs	at Argos **Argīs**
3d	-ī(e)	at Tibur **Tiburī**(e)	-ibus	at Gades **Gadibus**

71 Also preserved in the following words:

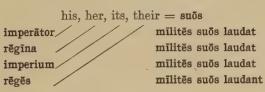|					
bellī	in war	**forīs**	out of doors	**temperī**	betimes
mīlitiae	in the field	**domī**	at home	**animī**	at heart
humī	on the ground	**herī**(e)	yesterday	**rūrī**	in the country
		vesperī(e)	in the evening		

[1] Note that with the names of *towns* and *small islands* and with **domus** and **rūs** *place where* is expressed by the locative case (see §§ **70, 71**); *place from which* by the ablative without a preposition; and *place to which* by the accusative without a preposition.

PRONOUNS

A. & G. 294–315 ; W. 419–439 ; B. 242–253

72

	PERSONAL	REFLEXIVE	POSSESSIVE	RECIPROCAL	DEMONSTRATIVE
	A. & G. 295 W. 419, 420 B. 242	299–301 421–423 244	302 424 243	301 *f* 425 245	296–298 426 246
1	ego nōs	meī nostrī	meus noster	inter nōs	hīc
2	tū vōs	tuī vestrī	tuus vester	inter vōs	iste
3	[is ea id] [eī eae ea]	suī suī	suus (refl.) ēius suus (refl.) eōrum	inter sē	ille

73 The reflexive possessive **suus** always takes its meaning from
the *subject* of the sentence. For example, in the following
sentences note that the same form **suōs** (which must be
masculine accusative plural to agree with its noun **mīlitēs**)
changes in meaning according as the subject is masculine,
feminine, or neuter :

<div align="center">his, her, its, their = suōs</div>

imperātor	mīlitēs suōs laudat
rēgīna	mīlitēs suōs laudat
imperium	mīlitēs suōs laudat
rēgēs	mīlitēs suōs laudant

74   Genitive Plural of the Personal Pronouns

First Person	Second Person		
nostrum	**vestrum**	Partitive	Who of you ? **quis vestrum**
nostrī	**vestrī**	Objective	Love for us **amor nostrī**

75   Table of Correlatives[1]

Demonstrative		Interrogative or Relative	
That one	**is**	**quis, quī**	Who
Such	**tālis**	**quālis**	Of what sort
So great	**tantus**	**quantus**	How great
So many	**tot**	**quot**	How many

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

A. & G. 309–315; W. 430–439; B. 252–253

76   I. PARTICULAR INDEFINITES

Any one	**quis** (rare, except after **sī, nisi, nē, num**)
Some one	{ **quispiam** { **aliquis**
A certain one	**quīdam**

---

[1] When used as a correlative the second member may often be translated "as": **tot quot vidēs,** "as many *as* you see."

77

II. GENERAL INDEFINITES

In affirmative clauses [1]	Any one you will	quīvīs quīlibet
Where a universal negative is expressed [2]	Any (one)	quisquam ūllus (adjective)

78

III. DISTRIBUTIVES

Every Each of two Every single one [3]	quisque uterque ūnus quisque

79

IV. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

None, no No one (of persons only)	nūllus nēmō [4]
Another The other (of two)	alius [5] alter [6]
The rest All the rest	reliquī cēterī

[1] "Send anybody you will," quemlibet mittite.

[2] "He never harmed a soul," numquam cuīquam nocuit.

[3] "All the noblest," nōbilissimus quisque.

[4] Usually a substantive, however.

[5] alius . . . alius, "one . . . another"; alius aliud fēcit, "one did one thing, another did another."

[6] alteruter means "one of the two."

THE USE OF THE MOODS

PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

80	I. Actual Fact	Indicative	The man is brave **vir fortis est**
81	II. Willed Fact	Imperative or Subjunctive	Be brave **fortis es** Let him depart **abeat**
82	III. Desired Fact	Subjunctive	O that we may prevail! **utinam vincāmus !**
83	IV. Possible Fact[1]	Subjunctive	He would come **veniat**

I. ACTUAL FACT[2]

Indicative

A. & G. 437 ; W. 477–479 ; B. 271

84	As an assertion	The bridge was near Geneva **pōns erat ad Genāvam**
85	As a question	Was the bridge near Geneva ? **eratne pōns ad Genāvam ?**

[1] Including reported fact.

[2] Note that in subordinate clauses *stated as actual fact* the indicative is regularly used :

The bridge which was near Geneva
pōns quī erat ad Genāvam
If the bridge was near Geneva
sī pōns erat ad Genāvam

II. WILLED FACT

Imperative and the Subjunctive of Exhortation (Hortatory and Jussive)

Imperative: A. & G. 448, 449; W. 495; B. 281
Subjunctive: A. & G. 439, 440; W. 481, 482; B. 273–275

This use of the subjunctive supplies the missing first and third person of the present imperative.

86   *Exhortations and Commands*

1.	(missing)	**domum redeāmus**	Let's go home
2. Go home	**domum redī**	**domum redīte**	Go home
3. Let him go home	**domum redeat**	**domum redeant**	Let them go home

87   *Negative Commands and Prohibitions*

A. & G. 450; W. 496; B. 276

The negative of the subjunctive of exhortation is **nē**. A "prohibition" is a negative command in the second person, and is expressed by **nōlī** (plural **nōlīte**), "don't", and the infinitive.[1]

1.	(missing)	**nē id faciāmus**	Let's not do that
2. Don't go	**nōlī īre**	**nōlīte convenīre**	Don't assemble
3. Let him not depart	**nē abeat**	**nē redeant**	Let them not return

[1] Note that prohibition may also be expressed by **cavē** with the present subjunctive, or by **nē** with the perfect subjunctive:

Do not think
cavē putēs or **nē putāveris**

III. DESIRED FACT

88   *Subjunctive of Wish (Optative)*

A. & G. 441, 442 ; W. 484 ; B. 279

Future wish	May he come !	Pres. subj.	(**utinam**)[1] **veniat**
Present un-fulfilled	Would that they were here !	Impf. subj.	**utinam adessent**
Past unful-filled	O that he had not gone !	Plupf. subj.	**utinam nē īvisset**

IV. POSSIBLE FACT

89   1. *Potential Subjunctive.* [Negative **nōn**]

A. & G. 445–447 ; W. 485 ; B. 280

Action possible or conceivable [2]		
In the future	Present or perfect subjunctive	I should be inclined to think **haud sciam an**
In the past	Imperfect subjunctive	You would have said [="You would say" in the past] **dīcerēs**
What might have been	Pluperfect subjunctive (rare)	They might have surrendered **sē dēdidissent**

[1] **Utinam,** "would that," may be omitted in a wish referring to future time. The regular negative is **nē.**

[2] Note that **forsitan** ("it would be a chance whether"), "perhaps," takes the subjunctive ; **fortasse,** "perhaps," takes the indicative.

90   2. *Conditional Subjunctive.* See §§ **153, 154, 158–162**

91   3. *Rhetorical Question* (*Deliberative Subjunctive*)

A. & G. 443, 444 ; W. 493 ; B. 277

The negative is **nōn**

Doubt	What was I to do ? **quid agerem ?**
Disbelief	Can any one save him ? **servetne eum quisquam ?**
Disdain	You 'd urge me to do that ? **mēne id facere cupiās ?**

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

I. WITH REGARD TO THEIR *USE* (as parts of speech)

92	1	Noun [substantive clause]
		As subject : It happened that he was delayed **accidit ut tardārētur**
		As object : We ordered him to go **eī imperāvimus ut īret**
		As appositive : I praise you for this, that you are brave **hōc tē laudō, quod fortis es**
93	2	Adjective [attributive clause]
		The man who built the bridge **vir quī pontem fēcit**
94	3	Adverb [adverbial clause]
		Although he was afraid, he went **cum timidus esset, tamen ībat**

II. WITH REGARD TO THEIR *FORM*

(shown by the introducing word)

95	1	Conjunctional	They came to wage war **veniēbant *ut* bellum gererent**
96	2	Relative	I that speak am he **ego sum *quī* loquor**
97	3	Interrogative	They ask where he is **quaerunt *ubi* sit**

III. WITH REGARD TO THEIR *FUNCTION* (or meaning)

98	TENDENCY	1	Purpose	The horsemen came to attack the camp **equitēs vēnērunt ut castra adorīrentur**
99		2	Result	We have made them cease their attempt **effēcimus ut cōnātū suō dēsisterent**
100	CIRCUMSTANCES	3	Time	While this was going on, he slept **dum haec geruntur, dormiēbat**
101		4	Cause	Because he was terrified, he fled **quia timēbat, fūgit**
102		5	Condition	If he had come, we should have rejoiced **sī vēnisset, laetī essēmus**
103		6	Comparison	They trembled just as if he were present **horrēbant velutsī cōram adesset**
104		7	Concession	Although he is my friend, I shall slay him **quamquam amīcus meus est, eum interficiam**

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

A. & G. 482-485; W. 462-472; B. 258, 266-269

105 Every subordinate clause, excepting only clauses *stated as actual fact*, is subjunctive (see p. 20, note 2).

106 All dependent subjunctives follow the rules for sequence.

	PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
Primary ("principal")	Present Future followed by Future perfect [Perfect definite][1]	Subjunctive present (action going on) Subjunctive perfect (action complete)
Secondary ("historical")	Imperfect Perfect followed by Pluperfect	Subjunctive imperfect (action going on) Subjunctive pluperfect (action complete)

[1] The perfect definite ("present perfect") is in form a perfect but in fact a present tense; e.g. **explōrāvī** is a perfect definite when it is used in the sense of "I have ascertained," "I know," as distinguished from the simple statement of a past fact (perfect indefinite or "past perfect"), "I ascertained," "I learned."

CONJUNCTIONAL CLAUSES

1. *Purpose (Final Clauses)*

(*a*) Adverbial

A. & G. 529–532 ; W. 506–509 and 517, 518 ; B. 282

107	With **ut**	They fought to conquer **pugnābant ut vincerent**
108	With **nē**	We fled that we might not be taken **fugiēbāmus nē caperēmur**
109	With **quō**	I go that you may live more safely **abeō quō tūtius vīvātis**
110	With **quōminus**	You hindered us from setting out **nōs impedīvistī quōminus ēgrederēmur**

(*b*) Substantive

A. & G. 563–566 ; W. 510–516 ; B. 294–296

111 Used as the object of a verb whose action is directed toward the future and meaning to *admonish, ask, bargain, command, decree, determine, permit, persuade, resolve, urge, wish.*

But notice carefully the following constructions :

112	**iubeō,** "order," and **vetō,** "forbid," take infin. with subj. acc.	A. & G. 563 *a* W. 604, 629 B. 295, 1 *a*	I forbid it **vetō id fierī**

113	Verbs of *wishing* take either infin. or subj., but **volō, nōlō, mālō, cupiō** prefer infin.	A. & G. 563 *b* W. 515 B. 296,1	He wished we might be safe optāvit { **ut salvī essēmus** / **nōs salvōs esse**
114	Verbs of *permitting* take either, but **patior** and **sinō** usually take infin.	A. & G. 563 *c* W. 512 B. 295,2	We allow you to depart **vōbīs permittimus** { **ut discēdātis** / **discēdere**
115	Verbs of *determining, decreeing, resolving, bargaining,* take either	A. & G. 563 *d* W. 513 B. 295,4	They decided to sell **statuēbant** { **vēndere** / **ut vēnderent**
116	Verbs of *caution* and *effort* take subjunctive. But **cōnor** takes the complementary infin.	A. & G. 565 *e* W. 513 B. 296,5 and *a*	We strive to please you **operam damus ut tibi placeāmus**
117	Verbs of *fearing* take subjunctive with **nē** affirmative and **ut** negative	A. & G. 564 W. 516 B. 296,2	You feared we would be angry **timēbas nē īrāscerēmur**
118	**volō** and its compounds, **licet, oportet, dīc, fac,** often take the subjunctive without **ut**	A. & G. 565 B. 295,8	Do cheer up! **fac bonō animō sīs**

(c) Various Ways of Expressing Purpose

A. & G. 533 ; W. see Index ; B. see Index

The English sentence "He comes to found a city" may be
rendered in Latin by :

119	1	ut with the subjunctive	**venit ut urbem condat**	A. & G. 531, 1 W. 506–518; B. 282
120	2	Relative with the subjunctive [1]	**venit quī urbem condat**	A. & G. 531, 2 W. 586, 1
121	3	ad with the gerundive [2]	**venit ad urbem condendam**	A. & G. 506
122	4	Gen. of gerund with causā [3]	**venit urbem condendī causā**	A. & G. 504 b W. 639
123	5	Gen. of gerundive with causā [3]	**venit urbis condendae causā**	A. & G. 504 b
124	6	Supine in -um [4]	**venit urbem conditum**	A. & G. 509 W. 654; B. 340, 1
125	7	Future participle [5]	**venit urbem conditūrus**	A. & G. 499, 2 W. 651; B. 337, 4

[1] A relative with the subjunctive is commonly used when the purpose is closely connected with some one word.

[2] ad with the gerund may be used in the case of intransitives :

> They came to fight
> **vēnērunt ad pugnandum**

[3] The gerund and gerundive purpose constructions are usually confined to short expressions.   [4] Only after verbs of motion.   [5] In late writers.

2. *Result* (*Consecutive Clauses*)

(*a*) Adverbial [1]

A. & G. 536–538 ; W. 527–528 ; B. 284

| 126 | With **ut** | The fighting was so fierce that few survived **ita ācriter pugnātum est ut paucī superessent** |
| 127 | With **ut nōn** | The camp was so strong that it could not be taken **castra tam valida erant ut nōn expugnārī possent** |

(*b*) Substantive

A. & G. 567–571 ; W. 521–526 ; B. 297

128	Object of verbs denoting accomplishment (especially **faciō** and its compounds)	A. & G. 568 W. 522 B. 297, 1	We made them resign **effēcimus ut abdicārent**
129	Subject of passive verbs of accomplishment	A. & G. 569, 1 W. 522 B. 297, 2	It is brought about that he is freed **efficitur ut līberētur**
130	Subject of impersonals, *it happens, it follows, it remains, it is necessary, it is added*	A. & G. 569, 2 W. 523 B. 297, 2	It happened that all were unharmed **accidit ut omnēs incolumēs essent**

[1] Note that the result is often suggested by some correlative to **ut** (ita . . . **ut,** etc.).

131	Subject of **est**, "it is the fact that"	A. & G. 569, 3	It's a fact that men like to be fooled **est ut hominēs libenter lūdantur**
132	**fore [= futūrum esse] ut** with a result clause as subject is often used instead of the future infinitive	A. & G. 569, 3 *a*	I know they will demand hostages **sciō fore ut obsidēs poscant** [This construction is regular with verbs that have no supine stem]
133	**tantum abest**, "it is so far," may take two result clauses, one substantive and one adverbial	A. & G. 571 *b*	So far from being brave, he ran away **tantum abest ut fortis sit ut tergum verterit**
134	With or without **ut** after a comparative with **quam**	A. & G. 571 *a* W. 525	He was too brave to flee **fortior erat quam ut fugeret**

The introducing word:

135		Affirmative	Negative
	Purpose [1]	**ut**	**nē**
	Result	**ut**	**ut nōn**
	Verbs of fearing	**nē**	**ut**

[1] With comparatives **quō**, and after verbs of hindering **quōminus**.

Note also the following negatives:

136

PURPOSE	RESULT
nē quis	ut nēmō
nē quid	ut nihil
nē ūllus	ut nūllus

Purpose { He urges that nobody shall leave the city
         { hortātur nē quis urbem relinquat

Result { It happened that nobody left the city
       { accidit ut nēmō urbem relinqueret

The content of §§ 112–114, 116, and the footnotes on pages 44–45 may be summarized as follows: The following verbs are ordinarily followed by the complementary infinitive instead of a purpose clause: iubeō, vetō, volō, nōlō, mālō, cupiō, patior, sinō, cōnor, prohibeō, and dubitō meaning " hesitate."

3. *Time* [1]

A. & G. 541–556; W. 529–539; B. 287–293

(*a*) Temporal clauses with **postquam** etc.

137	postquam, "after" ubi ⎫ ut ⎭ "when" ut prīmum ⎫ cum prīmum ⎬ "as soon as" simul atque ⎭ All with the perfect indicative	A. & G. 543 W. 530–532 B. 287	After they took the city **postquam urbem cēpērunt** When Cæsar arrived **ubi Caesar advēnit** As soon as we heard **simul atque audīvimus**

(*b*) **Antequam** [2] and **priusquam** ("before")

138	Perfect indicative denotes an actual fact	A. & G. 551 *a* W. 534 B. 291	He left before the battle was fought **discessit antequam pugnātum est**
139	Imperfect subjunctive denotes anticipation or unfulfilled action	A. & G. 551 *b* B. 292	They caught Galba before he could get away **priusquam ēvāderet Galbam cēpērunt**
140	Present indicative, future perfect indicative, or present subjunctive, may refer to future time	A. & G. 551 *c* W. 534	The line will yield before help comes **aciēs prius** [2] **cēdet quam subsidium mittitur**

[1] For time as expressed by conditional relative clauses ("whenever"), see below, § 163.

[2] Sometimes written as two words: ante . . . quam ⎱ "sooner . . . than."
 prius . . . quam ⎰

(*c*) **Dum,**[1] **dōnec,** and **quoad**

141	**dum,** " while " Present indicative	A. & G. 556 W. 533 B. 293, I	While this was going on **dum haec geruntur**
142	**dum, dōnec, quoad,** " as long as " Indicative	A. & G. 555 W. 533 B. 293, II	As long as I live **quoad vīvō**
143	**dōnec, quoad,** " until " Perfect indicative of an actual fact	A. & G. 554 W. 533 B. 293, III, 1	We waited until he came **exspectāvimus dōnec vēnit**
144	**dum, quoad,** " until " Present or imperfect subjunctive of ex- pectancy	A. & G. 553 W. 533 B. 293, III, 2	We were waiting for him to come **exspectābāmus dum venīret**

The principles involved in §§ **138–140** and **143–144** may be
summarized as follows: With **antequam** and **priusquam,**
" before," and **dum, dōnec,** and **quoad,** " until," the perfect
indicative is used to denote actual occurrence in the past;
the subjunctive (following the rules for sequence of
tenses) serves to indicate that the action is unfulfilled
or anticipated.

[1] For **dum,** " provided that," see below, § **170.**

(d) **Cum** temporal[1] ("when")

145	Present or future time Indicative	A. & G. 547 W. 535 B. 289	When I come **cum veniam**
146	With a past tense of the indicative **cum** dates or defines the time when the main action occurred[2]	A. & G. 545 and *a* W. 536 and 538 B. 288 and 290	When the sun set **cum sōl dēcessit** When I was weak then was I strong[2] **cum enim īnfīrmābar, tunc potēns eram**
147	With the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive **cum** describes the circumstances	A. & G. 546 W. 536 B. 288	When you were a slave at Rome **cum Rōmae servīrēs** When they had stormed the town **cum oppidum expugnāvissent**
148	"**Cum inversum.**" When the principal action is expressed in the form of a temporal clause with **cum** and the definition of time becomes the main clause Indicative	A. & G. 546 *a* W. 537 B. 288, 2	When he set out winter was at hand **hiems aderat cum proficīscēbātur**

[1] Except in the construction known as **cum inversum** an imperfect or a pluperfect tense in the temporal clause is usually subjunctive, other tenses indicative.

[2] If the time of both clauses coincides, **cum** takes the same tense (of the indicative) as the principal clause.

4. *Cause*

A. & G. 539–540 & 549 ; W. 541–549 ; B. 285–286

149	**cum** causal,[1] "since" Subjunctive	A. & G. 549 W. 542 B. 286, 2	Since these things are so **quae cum ita sint**
150	**quoniam, quandō,** "since" Indicative	A. & G. 540 *a* W. 543 B. 286, 3	Since he is there, it is well **quoniam is ibi est, bene est**
151	**quod, quia,** "because" Indic. : authority of speaker (real) Subj. : another's reason (alleged)	A. & G. 540,1,2 W. 544 B. 286, 1	They did n't come because they were afraid **nōn vēnērunt quod timē-bant** He stayed at home on the ground that he was sick **domī mānsit quod aeger esset**
152	**nōn quod, nōn quia, nōn quō,**[2] of a rejected reason, subjunctive But if the rejected reason is in itself true, indicative	A. & G. 540, note 3 W. 547, 548 B. 286, 1, *b, c*	Not because I want to [for I don't] **nōn quod velim** Not because I want to [though I do] **nōn quod volō**

[1] For **cum** concessive, see below, § **173**.

[2] In the negative, **nōn quīn** (with subjunctive) is often used for **nōn quod nōn** :

Not that our soldiers are not fighting bravely
nōn quīn nostrī fortiter pugnent

After a comparative, causal sentences are introduced by **quam quō** or **quam quod,** "than because."

5. *Condition*

A. & G. 511–525; W. 550–565; B. 301–307

Conditional sentences consist of two clauses, the condition ("protasis") and the conclusion ("apodosis"). The clause containing the condition is the subordinate clause, and is regularly introduced by **sī**, "if," or one of its compounds. Ordinarily both condition and conclusion are in the same mood and tense in all forms of particular conditions.

The following tables give the various types of conditional sentences, but it must be borne in mind that a sentence may belong partly to one and partly to another type.

(a) Particular

153

KIND OF CONDITION		MOOD AND TENSE
Simple	Present Past Future (more vivid)	Indicative present " past " future
Contrary to fact	Future (less vivid) Present Past	Subjunctive present " imperfect " pluperfect

(b) General

154

KIND OF CONDITION	MOOD AND TENSE	
	In Condition	In Conclusion
Present	2d sing. pres. subj Perfect indic.	Present indicative
Past	Imperfect subj. Pluperfect indic.	Imperfect indicative

Examples of Conditions

(a) Particular

155	Simple present	If the enemy are seeking peace they are giving hostages **sī hostēs pācem petunt obsidēs dant**	A. & G. 515 W. 553 B. 302
156	Simple past	If the enemy sought peace they gave hostages **sī hostēs pācem petīvērunt obsidēs dedērunt**	A. & G. 515 W. 553 B. 302
157	Simple future ("more vivid")	If the enemy (shall) seek peace they will give hostages **sī hostēs pācem petent obsidēs dabunt**	A. & G. 516 W. 553 B. 302
158	Future less vivid ("ideal")	If the enemy should seek peace they would give hostages **sī hostēs pācem petant obsidēs dent**	A. & G. 516 W. 555 B. 303
159	Present contrary to fact ("unreal")	If the enemy were seeking peace they would be giving hostages **sī hostēs pācem peterent obsidēs darent**	A. & G. 517 W. 557–558 B. 304
160	Past contrary to fact ("unreal")	If the enemy had sought peace they would have given hostages **sī hostēs pācem petīvissent obsidēs dedissent**	A. & G. 517 W. 557–558 B. 304

(b) General

161	Present general	If you go off anywhere it's better that the things your wife imagines should befall you **sī absīs uspiam . . . ēvenīre ea satius est quae in tē uxor dīcit** *(Terence, Adelphoe, l. 28)*
	A. & G. 518 *a, b* B. 302, 2	If any one gets a poor teacher he is a guide toward an inferior course of action **sī quis magistrum cēpit . . . inprobum . . . ad dēteriōrem partem plērumque adplicit** *(Terence, Andria, l. 192)*
162	Past general	Even if it stuck fast in the shield without piercing the body, it caused terror **etiam sī haesisset in scūtō nec penetrāsset in corpus, pavōrem faciēbat** *(Livy, 21. 8)*
	A. & G. 518 *b, c* B. 302, 3	If they ever began to despair of their chances they retreated to the nearest towns **sī quandō . . . dēspērāre fortūnīs suīs coeperant . . . sē . . . in proxima oppida recipiēbant** *(Cæsar, B.G., 3. 12)*

163 Conditional clauses are frequently introduced by a relative pronoun or relative adverb. So, for example, **ubi, ut, cum, quandō** (alone or with **-cumque**), "whenever," take the constructions of the conditional sentence.

| A. & G. 542 | Whenever you come we rejoice
ubicumque veniās gaudēmus
(Present general) |

164 Verbs of *necessity, propriety, possibility, duty*, in the conclusion of a contrary to fact ("unreal") condition, may be in the imperfect or perfect *indicative*.

A. & G. 517 c	If they were guarding every approach, still we could overcome them **sī omnēs aditūs custōdīrent, eōs tamen vincere poterāmus** If they had surrounded us we should have been obliged to fight **sī nōs circumvēnissent nōbīs pugnandum fuit**

Introductory particles other than sī

165	**sīve ... sīve** (seu ... seu), "whether ... or," alternative	A. & G. 525 c W. 249	Whether you go or stay, it is well **sīve ībis sīve manēbis bene est**
166	**sīn**, "but if," with a supposition contrary to one preceding	A. & G. 525 d W. 562 B. 306, 3	If you stay I shall rejoice, but if you go I shall mourn **sī manēbis laetus erō, sīn ībis lūgēbō**

167

Nisi and sī nōn

A. & G. 525 a; W. 559-560; B. 306.

nisi ("*if* not, except") negatives the condition.

sī nōn ("if *not*") introduces as a supposition a sentence negative in whole or in part — that is, the **nōn** is always closely connected with some one word in it.

Examples of the use of **nisi** and **sī nōn**

168	Nisi	perīculum māgnum erit nisi oppidum capiēmus There will be great danger *unless* we take the town (it can be avoided in no other way)
169	Sī nōn	perīculum māgnum erit sī oppidum nōn capiēmus If we *don't* take the town there will be great danger (and even if we do, there may still be danger)

Proviso (a special form of condition)

A. & G. 528; W. 563–565; B. 310

170	dum, modo, dummodo, tantum ut, "provided that," "granting that," "if only" Subjunctive Negative **nē**	Let him go — provided he does not return **exeat dummodo nē redeat**

6. *Comparison*

A. & G. 524; W. 566–568; B. 307

171	tamquam, tamquam sī, quasi, ac sī, } "as if" ut sī, velut sī, velut	You laugh, as if it were not true **rīdēs ac sī vērum nōn sit**
	quam sī, "than if" Subjunctive	I grieve more than if he were dead **magis doleō quam sī mortuus sit**

7. *Concession*

A. & G. 526–527; W. 569–572; B. 308–309

172	**quamquam,** "although" (of an admitted fact) Indicative	A. & G. 527 *d* W. 570 B. 309, 2	Although I am the leader, I cannot fight **quamquam dux sum, pugnāre nōn possum**
173	**quamvīs, ut, cum,** "although" Subjunctive (**quamvīs** often with adjectives, "however")	A. & G. 527 *a*, 549 W. 571 B. 309, 1 and 3	However dangerous it is, he will go **quamvīs perīculōsum sit, ībit**
174	**licet,** "although" Subjunctive present or perfect .	A. & G. 527 *b* W. 571 B. 309, 4	Although he is brave, we cannot praise him **licet fortis sit, eum laudāre nōn possumus**
175	**etsī, etiam sī, tametsī,** "even if" Any conditional construction	A. & G. 527 *c* W. 572 B. 309, 2 *a*	Even if I had gone, they would have stayed **etsī abīssem, mānsissent**

RELATIVE CLAUSES

176	TENDENCY	1	Purpose	A. & G. 531, 2 W. 586, 1 B. 282, 2, 3	He selected a man to announce this **quendam dēlēgit quī haec nūntiāret**
177		2	Result (Characteristic)	A. & G. 537, 2 W. 586, 2 B. 284, 2, 3	His character is such that all praise it **mōrēs ēius tālēs sunt quōs omnēs laudent**
178	CIRCUMSTANCES	3	Time	A. & G. 542 W. 586, 3	When he spoke all were silent **quandō dīxit tacuērunt omnēs**
179		4	Cause	A. & G. 535 e W. 586, 4 B. 283, 3 a	Happy is he, since he was chosen **beātus est, quī ēlēctus sit**
180		5	Condition	A. & G. 519, 520 W. 586, 5 B. 312, 1, 2	Whoever had gone out would have been killed **quī exīsset interfectus esset**
181		6	Comparison (Result)	A. & G. 535 c W. 586, 6 B. 284, 4	They were too brave to run away **fortiōrēs erant quam quī terga verterent**
182		7	Concession	A. & G. 535 e W. 586, 7 B. 283, 3 b	They forgot the man who[1] saved the state **illīus oblītī sunt quī cīvitātem servāvisset**

[1] That is, "although he."

CHARACTERISTIC CLAUSES
(Relative Clauses of Result)

A. & G. 534–535; W. 587–589; B. 283

A relative clause of characteristic defines an antecedent, not otherwise described, by indicating some essential characteristic, usually a trait of character, and is most commonly found after *negative* or *indefinite* antecedents. The omission of such a clause would leave the sentence incomplete.

183	With general expressions of existence or non-existence, as **sunt quī, quis est quī, nēmō est quī**	There is no one who would betray his native land **nēmō est quī patriam prōdat**
184	With **ūnus** and **sōlus**	He was the only one to leave **sōlus erat quī discēderet**
185	With **quam ut** or **quam quī** after comparatives, "too . . . to"	The city was too strong to be taken **urbs validior erat quam quae expugnārētur**
186	With **dīgnus, indīgnus, aptus,** and **idōneus.**	You are worthy to be the leader **dīgnus es quī dūcās**
187	A relative clause of characteristic may express *restriction*, or *proviso*, *cause*, or *concession*	So far as I know **quod sciam**

CLAUSES WITH QUOD

(These are either purely Substantive or Adverbial, and take the Indicative)

A. & G. 572; W. 549; B. 299

188	When the statement is regarded as a fact (**quod** = "that, the fact that")	That he conquered the Germans is wonderful **quod Germānōs vīcit, id mīrābile est** (Substantive)
189	Sometimes used as an accusative of specification ("whereas," "as to the fact that")	As to your selling the land **quod agrum vēndis** (Adverbial)
190	May take the place of the accusative and infinitive after verbs of feeling	He is glad that we are coming **gaudet quod venīmus** (Causal)

CLAUSES WITH QUĪN AND QUŌMINUS

(These are all Clauses of Purpose or Result)

A. & G. 557–559; W. 573–579 and 514; B. 295, 3

191	After negative words of *hindering*,[1] *resisting, refusing, doubting, delaying* (especially **nōn dubitō**,[2] **nōn est dubium**), use **quīn** + subjunctive (Result)	A. & G. 558 W. 577 B. 295, 3 *a*	He did not prevent them from crossing **eōs nōn dēterrēbat quīn trānsīrent** There is no doubt that the fight is now on **nōn dubium est quīn nunc pugnētur**

[1] **prohibeō** commonly takes the infinitive.
[2] **nōn dubitō**, "I do not hesitate," takes the infinitive.

| 192 | After verbs of *hindering*[1] and *refusing*, when not negatived,[2] use **nē** or **quōminus** + subjunctive (Purpose) | A. & G. 558 *b* W. 514 B. 295, 3 | We prevented him from going **eum impedīvimus nē** [or **quōminus**] **īret** |
| 193 | After a general negative, **quīn** may introduce a clause of result or characteristic | A. & G. 559 W. 578, 579 B. 284, 3, and 283, 4 | No one is so mad that he does n't believe **nēmō tam dēmēns est quīn crēdat** |

INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES

A. & G. 330–336; W. 280–283; B. 162

Introduced by an interrogative word or by:

194	**-ne** (enclitic), the sign of a question	Have you leisure ? **estne tibi ōtium ?**
195	**nōnne**, if the answer "yes" is expected	He's rich, is n't he ? **nōnne dīves est ?**
196	**num**, if the answer "no" is expected	You don't hesitate, do you ? **num dubitās ?**

[1] prohibeō commonly takes the infinitive.

[2] dubitō without a negative is regularly followed by an indirect question, or, in the meaning of "hesitate," by an infinitive:

> I doubt whether they are coming
> **dubitō utrum veniant**
> Why do you hesitate to speak ?
> **cūr dubitās loquī ?**

197   In Double Questions:

"whether" $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\overline{}\\ \textbf{utrum}\\ \textbf{-ne}\end{array}\right.$ "or" **an,** "or not" $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{annōn}^1\\ \textbf{necne}^2\end{array}\right.$

-ne . . . an whether . . . or	I don't know whether he is a soldier or a sailor **nesciō mīlesne an nauta sit**
utrum . . . annōn whether . . . or not	Will he come or not? **utrum veniet annōn?**
utrum . . . necne[2] whether . . . or not	He asks whether you are writing or not **rogat utrum scrībās necne**

Indirect Questions

A. & G. 573–576; W. 590–595; B. 300

198 Always subjunctive. If the indirect question refers to future time, use the subjunctive of the first periphrastic conjugation.

PRIMARY	You ask[3] **rogās**	quid $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{faciam}\\ \textbf{factūrus sim}\\ \textbf{fēcerim}\end{array}\right.$	what I am doing what I shall do what I did
SECONDARY	You were asking[4] **rogābās**	quid $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textbf{facerem}\\ \textbf{factūrus essem}\\ \textbf{fēcissem}\end{array}\right.$	what I was doing what I should do what I had done

[1] In direct questions.
[2] In indirect questions, with the subjunctive (see below, § **198**).
[3] Or, "you will ask" (**rogābis**), "you will have asked" (**rogāveris**).
[4] Or, "you asked" (**rogāvistī**), "you had asked" (**rogāverās**).

INDIRECT DISCOURSE
A. & G. 577–593; W. 597–620; B. 313–324

199 A simple declarative sentence (or the principal clause of a complex sentence) depending on a verb of

> *knowing, thinking, telling, perceiving, promising, hoping, expecting, threatening, swearing,*

is put in the infinitive with subject accusative.

200
Tenses of the Infinitive
A. & G. 584; W. 632–636; B. 270

Present	denotes	same time as	main verb
Perfect	denotes	time before	main verb
Future	denotes	time after	main verb

Examples

201

	"I hear," **audiō**	
Same time	I say that I hear I said that I heard I shall say that I hear	**dīcō mē audīre** **dīxī mē audīre** **dīcam mē audīre**

202

	"I heard," **audīvī**	
Time before	You say that you heard You said that you had heard You will say that you heard	**dīcis tē audīvisse** **dīxistī tē audīvisse** **dīcēs tē audīvisse**

203

	"I shall hear," **audiam**	
Time after	He says that he will hear He said that he would hear He will say that he will hear	**dīcit sē audītūrum esse** **dīxit sē audītūrum esse** **dīcet sē audītūrum esse**

But use Subjunctive (*not Infinitive*) *for:*

204	*All subordinate clauses* (unless merely explanatory)	A. & G. 580, 583 W. 605–607 B. 314 and 3	He promises to depart if we will do it **pollicētur sē discessūrum sī id faciāmus**
205	A real question indirectly quoted	A. & G. 586 W. 601 B. 315, 1	What did they want?[1] (he asked) **quid sibi vellent?**
206	Any imperative form (including prohibitions)	A. & G. 588 W. 602, 604 B. 316	Let them fight bravely[2] (he urged) **fortiter pugnārent**
207	A subjunctive of exhortation, wish, or deliberation	A. & G. 587, 588 *a* B. 315, 3	He said we should not despair[3] **dīxit: nē dēspērārēmus**

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE
A. & G. 589; W. 613–619; B. 319–322

208 { Condition (subordinate clause) becomes subjunctive.
Conclusion (unless hortatory or optative) becomes infinitive.

Special Rules for Contrary to Fact Conditions

209 1. Condition always *unchanged in tense* (and accordingly violating the rules for sequence if the verb of saying is primary).

210 2. Conclusion if active becomes the participle in **-ūrus +
fuisse.**

DIRECT FORM

[1] "What do you want?" **quid vultis?**
[2] "Fight bravely," **fortiter pugnāte.**
[3] "Let us not despair," **nē dēspērēmus.**

211 3. Conclusion, if in the passive voice, is expressed by **futū-rum fuisse ut** and the imperfect subjunctive.

EXAMPLES OF CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Simple Present Condition

If the enemy are seeking peace they are giving hostages
sī hostēs pācem petunt obsidēs dant

Indirectly Quoted

212

SEQUENCE		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Primary	dīcō hostēs	sī pācem petant	obsidēs dare
Secondary	dīxī	peterent	

I say that if the enemy are seeking peace they are giving hostages

I said that if the enemy were seeking peace they were giving hostages

Simple Past Condition

If the enemy sought peace they gave hostages
sī hostēs pācem petīvērunt obsidēs dedērunt

Indirectly Quoted

213

SEQUENCE		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Primary	dīcis hostēs	sī pācem petīverint	obsidēs dedisse
Secondary	dīcēbās	petīvissent	

You say that if the enemy sought peace they gave hostages

You said that if the enemy had sought peace they had given hostages

Future More Vivid Condition

If the enemy (shall) seek peace they will give hostages
sī hostēs pācem petent obsidēs dabunt

Future Less Vivid Condition ("*Ideal*")

If the enemy should seek peace they would give hostages
sī hostēs pācem petant obsidēs dent

Both alike in Indirect Discourse

214	SEQUENCE		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
	Primary Secondary	dīcit hostēs dīxit	sī pācem petant peterent	obsidēs datūrōs esse
	He says that if the enemy $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{seek} \\ \text{should seek} \end{Bmatrix}$ peace they $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{will give,} \\ \text{would give,} \\ \text{hostages} \end{Bmatrix}$ He said that if the enemy should seek peace they would give hostages			

Contrary to Fact Conditions ("*Unreal*")

1. Conclusion in the Active Voice

Present $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{If the enemy were seeking peace they would be giving}\\\text{hostages}\\\textbf{sī hostēs pācem peterent obsidēs darent}\end{array}\right.$

Past $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{If the enemy had sought peace they would have given}\\\text{hostages}\\\textbf{sī hostēs pācem petīvissent obsidēs dedissent}\end{array}\right.$

Indirectly Quoted

215		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
	dīcō or dīxī } hostēs	sī pācem { peterent[1] petīvissent[2]	obsidēs datūrōs fuisse
	I { say said } that if the enemy	{ were seek- ing[1] had sought[2] } peace they would	{ be giving[1] have given[2] } hostages

Contrary to Fact Conditions ("*Unreal*")

2. Conclusion in the Passive Voice

Present { If the enemy were seeking peace hostages would be forth-coming
sī hostēs pācem peterent obsidēs darentur

Past { If the enemy had sought peace hostages would have been given
sī hostēs pācem petīvissent obsidēs datī essent

Indirectly Quoted

216	CONDITION	CONCLUSION
dīcō or dīxī } sī hostēs pācem { peterent[1] petīvissent[2]	futūrum fuisse ut obsidēs darentur
I { say said } that if the enemy { were seek- ing[1] had sought[2] } peace hostages	{ would be forthcoming[1] would have been given[2] }

[1] In a present contrary to fact condition.
[2] In a past contrary to fact condition.

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS OF THE VERB

A. & G. 487–510; W. 621–655; B. 325–340

Certain forms of the verb, while capable of controlling an
object, are in themselves substantives, and accordingly
have all the functions of substantives. Thus the infini-
tive, gerund, and supine are verbal nouns, while the
participle and gerundive are verbal adjectives.

INFINITIVE

A. & G. 451–463; W. 622–636; B. 326–335

217	As subject (espe-cially with **est**)	A. & G. 452, 1 W. 622, 623 B. 327, 1; 330	To wage war is a crime **bellum gerere scelus est**
218	In apposition with the subject	A. & G. 452, 2 W. 624	That is a pleasure — to aid a friend **id dēmum iuvat—amīcō auxilium dare**
219	As predicate nominative	A. & G. 452, 3 W. 624	Seeing is believing **vidēre est crēdere**
220	Apparent subject of impersonals: **libet, licet, oportet, decet, placet, vīsum est, pudet, piget, necesse est, opus est**	A. & G. 454 W. 623 B. 327, 1; 330	It is your pleasure to mourn **dolēre tibi**[1] **libet** You may go **licet tē**[1] **īre**

[1] With impersonal verbs and expressions that take the infinitive as apparent
subject, the personal subject may be expressed (1) by the dative, or (2) by the
accusative.

221	Complementary infinitive with verbs: *to be able, dare, undertake, remember, forget, be accustomed, begin, continue, cease, hesitate, learn, know how, fear*[1]	A. & G. 456 W. 626 B. 328	They tried to storm the fort **castellum expugnāre cōnābantur**
222	With subject accusative in indirect discourse (see §§ 199-203)	A. & G. 459 W. 628, 629 B. 331	We thought they had heard **exīstimāvimus eōs audīvisse**
223	Historical infinitive, subject *nominative*	A. & G. 463 W. 631 B. 335	Our men ran thither and bore aid **nostrī eō occurrere et auxilium ferre**

PARTICIPLES

A. & G. 488-500; W. 645-652; B. 336-337

224   FORMATION OF PARTICIPLES

Verb Stems

	PRESENT STEM		PERFECT STEM		SUPINE STEM	
agō	age	re	ēg	ī	āct	us

[1] Many verbs, denoting *willingness, necessity, propriety, resolve, command, prohibition, effort,* take either the infinitive or a subjunctive clause (see §§ 111-118).

PRESENT		FUTURE	PERFECT
Active part.	Present stem + **ns**	Supine stem + **ūrus**	
Passive part.		(Gerundive) Present stem + **ndus**	Last principal part

225 In deponents the perfect participle is active in meaning. Accordingly it is often used in agreement with a noun, where ordinary verbs would admit an ablative absolute construction:

After the soldiers had been encouraged Cæsar gave the signal	**mīlitēs cohortātus Caesar sīgnum dedit**

USES OF THE PRESENT AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE

226	Attributive	A. & G. 494 W. 650 B. 337, 1	A loving son **fīlius amāns**
227	Simple predicate	A. & G. 495 W. 651 B. 337, 2	Gaul is divided **Gallia est dīvīsa**
228	To form perfect tenses in the passive	A. & G. 495 *n*	He has been praised **laudātus est**
229	Attendant circumstance	A. & G. 496 W. 651 B. 337, 2	Although blameless, they were put to death **innocentēs occīdēbantur**
230	Descriptive	A. & G. 497 *d* B. 337, 3	We saw him coming **illum venientem vīdimus**

USES OF THE FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

231	First periphrastic conjugation with **sum**	A. & G. 498 *a* W. 188 B. 115	He was about to write **scrīptūrus erat**
232	With **eram** or **fuī** to take the place of imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive (especially in contrary to fact conditions)	A. & G. 498 *b* and 517 *d*	What would have happened **quid futūrum fuit** (instead of pluperfect subjunctive)

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

USES OF THE GERUNDIVE

(Always passive, denoting obligation, necessity, propriety)

233	Descriptive adjective	A. & G. 500, 1 W. 643 B. 337, 8 *a*	A city to be observed **urbs spectanda**
234	Second periphrastic conjugation with **sum**	A. & G. 500, 2 W. 644, 1 B. 337, 8 *b*	War must be waged **bellum gerendum est**
235	Purpose with verbs: *give, deliver, agree for, have, receive, demand, undertake*	A. & G. 500, 4 W. 644, 2 B. 337, 8 *b*, 2	He gave a contract for building the tower **turrim aedificandam locābat**

USE OF THE CASES OF THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

236	Gen.	Subjective Objective Purpose (with **causā**)	A. & G. 504 W. 639, 1 B. 338, 1	The desire of founding a city **cupīdō urbis condendae** For the sake of making peace **pācis faciendae causā**
237	Dat.	With verbs Adjectives of fit-ness Nouns (in legal phrases)	A. & G. 505 W. 639, 2 B. 338, 2	Suitable for fortifying **idōneum mūniendō** A commission of ten to draw up the laws **decemvirī lēgibus scrī-bendīs**
238	Acc.	Purpose (with **ad**)	A. & G. 506 W. 639, 3 B. 338, 3	In order to fight **ad pugnandum**
239	Abl.	Manner, means, cause, etc. After comparatives With the preposi-tions **ab, dē, ex, in**	A. & G. 507 W. 639, 4 B. 338, 4	By agriculture and the chase **agrum colendō et vē-nandō** In doing this **in hīs rēbus agendīs**

240 As a rule the gerundive in agreement with its noun is a commoner construction than the gerund with a direct object. The accusative of the gerund with a preposition never takes a direct object in classical Latin.

SUPINE

241	Accusative ("former supine")	Purpose, with verbs of motion	A. & G. 509 W. 654 B. 340, 1	They came to scoff **vēnērunt contemptum**
242	Ablative ("latter supine")	Specification, with adjectives, **opus, fās, nefās**	A. & G. 510 W. 655 B. 340, 2	Wonderful to relate **mīrābile dictū**

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

243	First or active	Future active participle with **sum**	Intention
244	Second or passive	Gerundive with **sum**, dative of agent	Obligation

PART SECOND

EXERCISES BASED ON CÆSAR

EXERCISE I[1]

Use of the Moods in Principal Clauses

(Sections **80–91**)

245. **A. Cæsar's Gallic War, I,** 1–6

1. You would have called the Belgæ the bravest of all the Gauls.

2. O that traders may not visit their borders!

3. I should be inclined to think that Aquitania extends to the ocean.

4. Let us go out from our borders and gain possession of all Gaul.

5. Would that we had wider territories!

6. Do not be induced by Orgetorix to set out this year.

7. Let Orgetorix seize the throne in his own state; we will undertake an embassy to Dumnorix.

8. Would that the Helvetii had not compelled the leader to stand a trial.

9. What are we to do? Shall we nevertheless attempt to go out?

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[1] These exercises (as also those based on Livy, §§ **263–280**) are arranged in *four* series, as indicated by the letters **A, B, C,** and **D,** each series affording a complete illustration of the principles set forth in Part First.

10. Do not burn your villages; let us cross the Rhone by ford and go through the fields of the Allobroges.

B. Gallic War, II, 1-3

1. Let us inform Cæsar that the Belgæ have formed a conspiracy.

2. O that they had not exchanged hostages!

3. Let them not be zealous for a revolution because of their fickle natures.

4. The Gauls could never have seized the throne.

5. Send Quintus Pedius into the interior of Gaul; let him lead the new legions.

6. Would that the Senones were not informing Cæsar of our affairs.

7. Who would not move his camp?

8. May they not conspire with the other Gauls against our people; let them rather give hostages.

9. Do not aid the Romans; let us unite with our kinsmen.

10. Not even the Suessiones would be able to deter them.

C. Gallic War, III, 1-2

1. Let the commander set out for Italy, but send part of the cavalry into the country of the Seduni.

2. They may open a road through the Alps for traders.

3. Would that the legion had not been stationed here to pass the winter.

4. Let us give one part of this village to the Gauls.

5. Who would not fortify his camp with a wall and a ditch?

6. May the overhanging mountain not be held by Seduni and Veragri.

7. They might have formed a plan for destroying the Roman legion.

8. Do not despise them because of their numbers.

9. They would not be able to sustain even the first attack.

10. Would that they had not attempted to seize the summits of the Alps as a perpetual possession!

D. Gallic War, IV, 1-2

1. Would that this multitude of Germans had not crossed the Rhine!

2. I should be inclined to think that the Suevi are harassing them.

3. Let those who have stayed at home support the warriors as well as themselves.

4. Do not remain too long in any place.

5. Let neither the cultivation of the soil nor the practice of warfare fall into disuse.

6. May I do nothing at all against my will!

7. They would have bathed in the rivers even in the coldest places.

8. What could they desire to have imported to them by traders?

9. Use native horses, and do not buy Gallic pack animals.

10. Would that our steeds were accustomed to remain standing in their tracks.

EXERCISE II

Pronouns

(Sections 72-79)

246. A. Gallic War, I, 7-9

1. Who of you will attempt to make so great a march?

2. Let us send some as ambassadors to Cæsar and others to the Helvetii.

3. They decided to make a certain journey with his consent.

4. The legates said that their tribe had never harmed a soul.

5. All the bravest soldiers were assembling and guards were being set.

6. One returned by one route, another by another, and all said it was not possible for us to march through the province.

7. Every single attempt was repulsed by their soldiers.

8. As many as you see in this place are friends of Dumnorix.

9. Such intercessors will be able to obtain anything from their leaders.

10. Let us exchange hostages and return each to his own land.

B. Gallic War, II, 4

1. How many states are in arms, and how great are the forces of each?

2. Who of you have found out from whom the Belgæ are descended?

3. The Germans say that they are descended from them.

4. Some crossed the Rhine, others remained where they were.

5. Certain of them assumed great authority over their own people.

6. No one knows what sort of soldiers the Remi are.

7. The Bellovaci, that famous tribe, demand for themselves the entire control of the war.

8. One had one king, another another, but the most powerful of them all was Diviciacus.

9. The chief power has been conferred upon Galba by the consent of us all.

10. All these nations have sent as many soldiers as possible.

C. Gallic War, III, 3–4

1. Galba has no fear, either for himself or for his soldiers.

2. He called a council of all those who were in his winter camp.

3. One expressed one opinion, another another, but all the bravest were willing to fight.

4. Some said that none could come to their aid.

5. Who of you would have awaited the outcome of the matter with fortitude?

6. Those of you who are tired cannot withdraw from the battle.

7. One part of the enemy's force ran down against the wall; all the rest hurled stones and weapons.

8. Any one at all can ward off his foes from a higher place.

9. No one was given a chance to retreat.

10. Not even the wounded can be removed by their friends.

D. Gallic War, IV, 2–3

1. Some desire to sell what they have taken in war, others strive to have goods imported to them.

2. Who of you would use the native horses?

3. They are small and misshapen, and yet certain traders buy them.

4. All the bravest consider it effeminate to use saddles.

5. The Suevi themselves allowed no wine to be brought in to them by any one.

6. Many of the neighboring states were unable to sustain their might.

7. On the one side there are vacant fields, on the other dwells the race of the Ubii.

8. These same Ubii have often contended in battle with the other tribes.

9. Finally the Suevi made them tributary to them.

10. No one else could have expelled them from their land.

EXERCISE III

Purpose, Result, and Verbs of Fearing

(Sections 105–136)

247. A. Gallic War, I, 10–12

1. Cæsar feared that the province would soon have warlike tribes as its neighbors.

2. He enrolled new legions in Italy with which to prevent the Helvetii from making a march through the territories of the Sequani.

3. He also forbade Labienus to lead out his troops from the fortifications into the open fields.

4. It happened that some tribes blocked the road in order to keep Cæsar from his march.

5. So far from being repulsed by them, he led his entire force across the Rhone in safety.

6. Now the Helvetii are leading their troops through the pass for the sake of plundering the fields of the Hædui.

7. I think they will not be able to defend themselves without the aid of the Romans.

8. They will send ambassadors to Cæsar to point out that their fields are being laid waste.

9. Some hid themselves in the woods that they might not be killed or sent into slavery.

10. Others were too brave to flee, and preferred to die in battle.

B. Gallic War, II, 5-6

1. Cæsar encouraged the Remi with a speech, that they might the more zealously do his bidding.

2. He feared that it might be necessary to fight with many bands of the enemy at once.

3. But Diviciacus the Hæduan brings it to pass that they are separated.

4. So Cæsar thought he should be able to encamp beyond the river Aisne.

5. So far from being an unsafe place, the river's bank protected the Romans from the enemy.

6. The Remi sent men to carry provisions to Cæsar.

7. The Romans could not prevent the Belgæ from attacking Bibrax.

8. It happened that the town barely held out for one day.

9. The enemy hurled great stones from all sides, that the wall might be stripped of defenders.

10. So it came about that no one but Cæsar could save the town.

C. Gallic War, III, 5-6

1. It happens that our weapons have given out.

2. Let us send men to fill up the ditches and tear down the wall.

3. I fear that they will soon make a more vigorous attack.

4. They thought they should be able to bring matters to a crisis.

5. So far from making a sortie, they stopped fighting.

6. In order to rest from their toil, they merely picked up the weapons hurled at them.

7. We feared that they would not place all their hope in valor.

8. They have surrounded us on all sides in order to take the camp more easily.

9. They prevented our men from making a stand on the higher ground.

10. Galba had been defeated so often that he would not tempt fortune again.

D. Gallic War, IV, 4–5

1. It happened that the Usipetes were finally driven from Germany.

2. They had thought that they should be able to endure the might of the Suevi for many years.

3. So great throngs of the Tencteri kept coming up that the Menapii moved across the river.

4. Then they prevented the Germans from following them by establishing garrisons.

5. I fear that they will catch the Menapii off their guard.

6. So far from having departed, they are even now killing their foes.

7. They sent scouts to discover how many houses there were.

8. Cæsar is afraid the Gauls are planning to revolt.

9. They often stop strangers against their will for the sake of learning the news.

10. Yet it often happens that they give answers which are invented to please the Gauls.

EXERCISE IV

Temporal Clauses

(Sections 137–148)

248. A. Gallic War, I, 13–15

1. After Cæsar had built the bridge the army was led across against the Helvetii.

2. While this was going on ambassadors arrived to plead with the Romans.

3. Let us attack them before the troops which have crossed the river can bear them aid.

4. As long as they were aware of no abuses they did not believe they ought to be on their guard.

5. When they were insolently boastful of their success the gods punished them.

6. He made peace with them before hostages were given.

7. As soon as this reply had been given they moved their camp.

8. The enemy departed before our scouts could see in what direction they were going.

9. We shall hold our ground until they attack the allies.

10. After he had routed the cavalry he restrained his soldiers from battle.

B. Gallic War, II, 7–8

1. Cæsar sent aid to the townsmen before the messengers arrived.

2. When they had devastated the fields of the Remi they hastened toward the camp of the Romans.

3. We will linger near the town until new troops come up.

4. After he had refrained from fighting for many days he drew up a battle line in a suitable place.

5. The enemy arrived before we could set up the siege engines.

6. While this was going on they tried to surround the combatants.

7. As long as they are so strong in numbers we cannot attack them.

8. We shall seize the hill before their reënforcements come into camp.

9. As soon as they led out their forces we drew up our battle line in the plain.

10. When he had learned that his soldiers were inferior in courage he lost all hope of capturing the town.

C. Gallic War, III, 7-8

1. When he set out for Illyricum winter was at hand.

2. He did not consider Gaul pacified until he had driven out the Germans.

3. As soon as Cæsar approached these nations a new war broke out.

4. While Crassus was wintering in this region he sent ambassadors to the neighboring states.

5. As long as the Veneti excelled other nations in seamanship they held many tributaries.

6. They decided to detain the Roman tribunes until they should get their own hostages back.

7. The tribes of the coast conspired together before they tampered with the other states.

8. After they had won over the entire seacoast to their way of thinking a general embassy was sent to the Romans.

9. They will not send Trebius and Terrasidius back until they regain their hostages.

10. There will be a scarcity of grain before these states are subdued.

D. Gallic War, IV, 6–8

1. Cæsar decided to set out for the army before ambassadors should be sent to the Germans.

2. The Gallic tribes were already waiting for auxiliaries to come.

3. While the Romans were levying cavalry from their allies the Germans were roving about in the territory of the Eburones.

4. Ambassadors arrived before he began to make a march into that region.

5. When war is waged against us it is our custom to resist.

6. They had come into this country against their will after they had been driven from their home.

7. As soon as lands are assigned us we will be useful friends and allies.

8. As long as they remained in Gaul Cæsar was unwilling to offer them friendship.

9. When the Ubii arrived they complained of the injuries of the Suevi.

10. They will not be able to settle in Gaul until more land is vacant.

EXERCISE V

Cause and Concession

(Sections **149–152, 172–175**)

249. **A. Gallic War, I, 16–17**

1. Although Cæsar kept demanding grain, the Hædui did not bring it.

2. They put him off day after day, alleging that the crops were not ripe.

3. However great a supply there was on the Saône, the Romans could not turn their march away from the Helvetii.

4. He summoned their leaders into camp because he knew he was being held off too long.

5. Cæsar accused them bitterly, not because there was no grain, but because they were unwilling to aid him.

6. He was deserted (*he claimed*) because the enemy were near.

7. Even if Liscus was a magistrate, there were some who were more powerful than he.

8. The multitude was deterred from bringing grain, more on account of the seditious speeches of these men than because they were unable to assist the Romans.

9. Although they could not hold the chief place in Gaul, they preferred to endure the rule of the Helvetii rather than that of the Romans.

10. He had kept silent so long because he knew how dangerous it was to speak.

B. Gallic War, II, 9–11

1. Our men did not cross the swamp because they knew the enemy were ready to attack them.

2. Although Cæsar had led his army back into camp, they hastened toward the river.

3. They led their troops across the bridge, alleging that they wished to lay waste the fields of the Remi.

4. However bravely they fight, we shall surround them and kill them.

5. They decided to go home, not because their hopes had failed them, but because their supplies were giving out.

6. Granting that the Romans follow us, it is better to resist in our own land.

7. Their departure seemed like flight because they set out in tumult and disorder.

8. Although the Romans knew of their going, they remained in camp because they feared a trap.

9. Since we are restrained by no command, let us seek safety in flight.

10. Even if there is no danger, do not follow any farther.

C. Gallic War, III, 9

1. Cæsar did not aid Crassus because he was too far away.

2. Although he could not come himself, he ordered boats to be built on the Loire.

3. Since these things are so, we must prepare for war.

4. They believed the Romans would not remain long in these regions because they could not obtain a supply of boats.

5. Granting that everything should turn out contrary to expectation, navigation is difficult in the open sea.

6. However many ships they collect, they do not know the shoals and the harbors.

7. They fortified the towns of the Veneti, on the ground that Cæsar would wage war on these first.

8. They were afraid because they realized that they **had** done wrong, not because they had no confidence in the nature of the country.

9. Although the name of ambassador has always been considered inviolate, the Veneti have cast a Roman embassy into chains.

10. Even if they have summoned allies from Britain, our armies will easily conquer these tribes.

D. Gallic War, IV, 9–11

1. The ambassadors said they would return in three days, alleging that they must deliberate, but really because they were awaiting their cavalry.

2. Although Cæsar knew this, he did not move his camp.

3. However near they come, do not attack them.

4. They begged him not to advance, claiming that they feared his horsemen.

5. Even if the senate of the Ubii does not promise, we will accept Cæsar's terms.

6. They said this because they believed their troops would return in a few days, not because they intended to leave Gaul.

7. The Germans did not obtain this request, because Cæsar saw that all their plans tended in the same direction.

8. Granting that you are assailed, you can hold out until I come.

9. They are assembling in great throngs because they wish to know about their demands.

10. Although the cavalry leaders advanced, they did not make an attack.

EXERCISE VI

Conditional Sentences — Comparison — Proviso

(Sections 153–171)

250. A. Gallic War, I, 18–19

1. If you dismiss the assembly, Liscus will speak freely about these matters.

2. Dumnorix would not have been able to buy in the taxes at so small a price if he had not been a man of great influence.

3. If he bids, nobody dares to bid against him.

4. If he favors the Helvetii, his power will be increased; but if he yields to the Romans, his opportunities for bribery will be lessened.

5. Whenever the horsemen of Dumnorix started to flee the rest of the cavalry were terrified.

6. If he were accused by a magistrate, I should order the state to punish him.

7. If we should injure this man, we should hurt his brother's feelings.

8. You summon Diviciacus as if he were accused.

9. Provided that the usual interpreters are removed, I will speak with you about this matter.

10. If the case had been tried in the presence of all, I should wish that he be punished.

B. Gallic War, II, 12–14

1. If the enemy recovered from their terror, they pressed on to Noviodunum.

2. He took this town very easily, as though it were bare of defenders.

3. The Suessiones would not have surrendered if they had not been alarmed by the huge siege-works.

4. If the king should give his sons as hostages, Cæsar would lead his army from the town.

5. The Romans will receive the Bellovaci under their protection if they ask for peace.

6. Provided that they hand over all their arms, we will not reduce them to slavery.

7. The Hædui would not be making war on you now if they had not been impelled by their leaders.

8. If he is fleeing to Britain, he was a leader in this scheme.

9. You will increase your influence among the Belgæ if you show mercy.

10. Whenever wars arise in Gaul we are accustomed to hold out against them by the aid of these nations.

C. Gallic War, III, 10–11

1. If they have detained Roman knights, Cæsar will make war even if there are many difficulties.

2. More states would have conspired against the Romans if this revolt had been overlooked.

3. If men are eager for freedom, they are quickly aroused.

4. If we should divide our forces, we could distribute them more widely.

5. If they attempt to cross the river, Labienus will prevent them.

6. Whenever the Gauls made war they summoned the Germans to aid them.

7. Auxiliaries would be sent by Aquitania if Crassus were not in that country with twelve cohorts.

8. There will be no great danger provided that these nations are kept apart.

9. Brutus will set out against the Veneti unless the ships have not yet arrived.

10. Cæsar set out as though all this region had been subdued.

D. Gallic War, IV, 12–13

1. Provided that the cavalry return, they will make an attack upon our men.

2. Whenever the Romans resisted they leaped to their feet and stabbed the horses underneath.

3. If many are unhorsed, the remainder will be put to flight.

4. Piso would not have been killed if he had not tried to help his brother.

5. If his horse should be wounded, he could not escape.

6. Whether he resists bravely or flees, he will be taken.

7. We would receive their ambassadors if they had not made war after asking for peace.

8. If we wait, the enemy's forces will be increased; but if we attack now, we shall win much prestige among the Gauls.

9. If the ambassadors are in the camp, order them to be detained.

10. Cæsar rejoiced as if he had already conquered them.

EXERCISE VII

Indirect Questions and Indirect Discourse

(Sections **194–207**)

251. A. Gallic War, I, 20–21

1. Cæsar asked Diviciacus whether these things were true or not.

2. He said his brother had used his power to diminish Cæsar's authority in Gaul.

3. And yet, what did he wish to do? (*he asked*)

4. If anything happens to Dumnorix, all will think it is done with my consent.

5. Thereupon Cæsar grasps his right hand: he is to make an end of entreaties and be consoled.

6. Dumnorix knew what fault the Romans found in him.

7. They ask what he is doing and with whom he has spoken.

8. We have been informed by scouts what the nature of the place is.

9. I thought Labienus would ascend to the top of the mountain.

10. Ask what he will do and how soon he will return.

B. Gallic War, II, 15-16

1. I think Cæsar has spared the Bellovaci and will receive them again under his protection.

2. He will demand many hostages, for he knows of how great influence this state is among the Belgæ.

3. He asks how many of the Ambiani have surrendered.

4. The Nervii said they allowed no wine to be brought in by traders.

5. They taunted the Belgæ, and asked why they had surrendered to the Romans.

6. Do you think we would send ambassadors or ask terms of peace?

7. I have learned from scouts that they will await our coming in that place.

8. He asks how great forces of the Aduatuci will come.

9. They said we should not despair.

10. I believe they have placed the women in a swamp to which there is no access for an army.

C. Gallic War, III, 12–13

1. It is said that the towns situated on these promontories had no means of approach by land.

2. I think the boats will be dashed against the shoals when the tide rushes in from the deep.

3. Cæsar asks whether the sea has been excluded by dikes.

4. He was informed that they were moving all their belongings to the nearest stronghold.

5. They inquired whether we had been detained by storms.

6. Do you know why the prows of these boats are so straight?

7. He said they should use skins for sails.

8. They ask what we will do if weapons are hurled upon us from above.

9. How was he to ride at anchor in the shoals if the wind had begun to rage? (*he asked*)

10. I think they do not fear the rocks and reefs.

D. Gallic War, IV, 14–16

1. I do not think the Germans realize what is going on.

2. He said that they did not have time for deliberation.

3. The leaders said we were to commence the battle between the wagons and baggage.

4. Cæsar asks whether the women and children went with them from their homes.

5. He knew why they cast themselves into the river.

6. Inquire how many will return home.

7. Do you know why Cæsar had to cross the Rhine?

8. The scouts informed us that part of the army had crossed the Meuse.

9. The Ubii sent ambassadors to ask why aid had not been given.

10. They asked if he was prevented by affairs of state from transporting an army across the river.

EXERCISE VIII

Conditions in Indirect Discourse

(Sections **208–216**)

252. A. Gallic War, I, 22–24

1. I think we shall take the summit unless the enemy learn of our arrival.

2. Labienus said he would have commenced the battle if he had not been commanded by Cæsar to wait.

3. We knew that if we should first seize the mountain we should easily conquer the enemy.

4. It is said that the Helvetian camp would not have been moved, had not Considius been overcome with terror.

5. I know we are safe if they are following at the customary interval.

6. Cæsar feared he should not be able to distribute grain to the army unless he turned his march aside from the Helvetians.

7. They say that the Gauls will attack us if we turn our march toward Bibracte.

8. You do not believe they would have departed unless they had been frightened, do you?

9. He was informed that the Romans would draw up a triple battle line if they noticed the approach of the Gauls.

10. I know they would not have come up to our first line if the cavalry had not been repulsed.

B. Gallic War, II, 17–18

1. They thought that if Cæsar learned of the unfavorable nature of the ground he would send scouts to select a place for a camp.

2. I know that if any of the Belgæ have surrendered they are making the journey with the Romans.

3. It is clear that the Nervii would not have attacked us if they had not been informed of our customary order of march.

4. The Nervii thought that if they routed the first legion the rest would not dare make a stand.

5. It is said that in ancient times they would not have been able to ward off the cavalry of their neighbors if they had not been defended by walls of thorns and brambles.

6. He believes our men would have been impeded by the branches even if they had not been attacked by the enemy.

7. I think this is a suitable place for a camp unless the hill which rises on the other side is higher.

8. The soldiers said they would remain in hiding if the forests could not be seen through.

9. The enemy thought their pickets would see our baggage train even if they did not catch sight of the legions.

10. They say they will be able to conquer us with their infantry forces if they can block the road with their cavalry.

C. Gallic War, III, 14

1. I do not think Cæsar would have waited for the fleet if he had been able to check the flight of the enemy without ships.

2. They knew all this labor was being expended in vain if the soldiers escaped when the towns were taken.

3. Brutus says that he shall not know what to do if their ships sail out of the harbor.

4. He inquired what plan of battle he should adopt if he could not injure their boats with the prow.

5. You know that the weapons could not have been hurled upon our men unless the height of their boats had been increased by towers.

6. Some one said that the enemy would be deprived of all use of their ships if the ropes were cut.

7. I know that our soldiers will easily conquer if the struggle depends upon valor.

8. Do you not see that if the surrounding hills are occupied by the army no brave deed can pass unnoticed?

9. He thought that the ropes would have been broken off if the boats had been driven ahead by the oars.

10. It is clear that the Gauls will not have any plan of battle to adopt if the yardarms fall and the sails are useless.

D. Gallic War, IV, 16–18

1. I do not think that Cæsar would have crossed the Rhine if the Germans had not been so easily impelled to come into Gaul.

2. He said they would fear for their own interests if they knew that the Roman army dared to cross the river.

3. They asked why Cæsar claimed to have authority in their land if he did not think it right for Germans to cross into Gaul.

4. But the Ubii said they should have no hope for the future unless the Romans sent them aid.

5. It is clear that his name and reputation in Gaul would not have been so great if he had not conquered Ariovistus.

6. I think he will build a bridge if he does not consider it safe to cross in boats.

7. They say that if trunks of trees had been sent down the river to destroy the work they would have been caught by the piles above the bridge.

8. They knew that unless they left a strong guard at each end of the bridge the Germans would attempt to destroy it.

9. He says that if ambassadors come they are to be told to bring hostages.

10. Do you think they would have left their towns and hidden in the woods if they had not been panic-stricken?

EXERCISE IX

Noun and Adjective Forms of the Verb

(Sections 66, 217-244)

253. A. Gallic War, I, 25-26

1. After the soldiers had been encouraged by a speech Cæsar gave the signal.

2. He decided to take away all hope of flight by removing the horses.

3. The Romans ran down from the higher ground to break through the phalanx of the enemy.

4. In their eager desire to save their lives many of the Gauls throw down their shields and flee.

5. Though these were already withdrawing from the fight, the Helvetii had not yet begun to attack.

6. Strange to say, they often turned and renewed the battle after the Romans thought they had been conquered.

7. When the carts had been interposed as a wall it seemed that our men could approach no nearer.

8. After gaining possession of the camp the soldiers delayed for three days on account of the burial of the dead.

9. When messengers had been sent to the Lingones Cæsar started to follow the Helvetii.

10. Their scouts saw him coming with all his forces and were afraid.

B. Gallic War, II, 19–20

1. Strange to say, Cæsar's order of march was different from what the Belgæ had reported to the Nervii.

2. By placing his baggage between the unencumbered legions and the rear guard he made the plans of the enemy useless.

3. Our horsemen cross the river, rush into the woods, withdraw a little, again make an attack, and finally rout the enemy.

4. After the archers and slingers had returned, our men began to measure out the ground and fortify a camp.

5. One of the scouts saw the enemy lurking in the woods.

6. Suddenly they rushed out with all their forces to make an attack on our men.

7. When the cavalry had been repulsed the enemy ran down against those busied with the fortifications.

8. After recalling the soldiers who had gone too far their leaders had to encourage the others to fight.

9. It pleased them to find out for themselves what must be done.

10. If the camp had been fortified, the speed of the enemy's arrival would have been of no avail.

C. Gallic War, III, 15–17

1. By breaking down the yardarms the Romans made the ships of the enemy useless.

2. Although the Gauls resisted with all their might, we were able to cross over upon their ships.

3. Strange to say, they found no remedy for this, but sought safety in flight.

4. They were about to turn in the direction in which the wind was blowing, when suddenly a great calm ensued.

5. By capturing their vessels one at a time our men finished the undertaking by nightfall.

6. As all their forces of men and ships had been collected in this one place, the Veneti were unable to defend their towns when these were lost.

7. Cæsar put to death their entire senate in order to punish the violation of the rights of ambassadors.

8. The hope of booty and the desire for waging war deterred many from tilling their fields and living peaceably with their neighbors.

9. Although the opportunity for fighting was often offered, Sabinus did not lead out his troops from camp.

10. The place was not suitable for combat with so large a number, particularly in the absence of the commander in chief.

D. Gallic War, IV, 19–20

1. After delaying for a few days to burn the villages of the Sugambri the Romans retired into the country of the Ubii.

2. Cæsar learned from them that the Suevi had decided to fight and were sending ambassadors in all directions.

3. When they had gone out from their towns and hidden their wives and children in the woods, they awaited the coming of the Romans.

4. Strange to say, our foes have destroyed their bridge and returned into Gaul.

5. He had inspired sufficient terror in the Germans by punishing the Sugambri and freeing the Ubii from siege.

6. Cæsar decided that he must set out for Britain at once.

7. He knew there would be no time for waging war, and went more for the sake of seeing the inhabitants and exploring the ports and approaches.

8. The Romans had never approached this island, although auxiliaries had often been sent from it to their enemies.

9. It did not please the traders to tell how large the island was.

10. He knew the Britons would see him exploring the seacoast.

EXERCISE X

CHARACTERISTIC. QUĪN AND QUŌMINUS
SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES WITH QUOD

(Sections **176–193**)

254. **A. Gallic War, I,** 27–28

1. There is no doubt that the Helvetii will soon send ambassadors concerning peace.

2. They will not hesitate to cast themselves at his feet and weep.

3. It is not at all strange that Cæsar demanded the slaves who had run away to them.

4. What will prevent their hiding in the woods and hastening by night to the Rhine?

5. So far as I know, there is no one who would follow them.

6. I doubt if the Romans will be able to find them and bring them back.

7. Deserters deserve to be considered as of the number of the foe.

8. The Allobroges were the only ones who were able to give them abundance of food.

9. Cæsar prevented the neighboring tribes from entering the land of the Helvetii.

10. They were too many to be received into one town.

B. Gallic War, II, 21–23

1. So far as I know, all the necessary commands have been given.

2. Cæsar did not doubt that they would bravely endure the attack of the enemy.

3. Who is there who does not recall the former valor of the tenth legion?

4. The enemy were no more than a spear's throw distant.

5. The shortness of the time prevented them from putting on their helmets and removing the covers from the shields.

6. They will not hesitate to fight in whatever place they happen to be.

7. I doubt if the view is much interrupted by the hedges.

8. The fact that the Atrebates were exhausted by their wounds was a great aid to our men.

9. Nothing prevented them from crossing the river and renewing the battle.

10. The Nervii were the only ones who hastened against the camp itself.

C. Gallic War, III, 18–19

1. He will not hesitate to cross over to the enemy in the guise of a deserter.

2. So far as I know, Cæsar has told him what he wishes done.

3. They will try to prevent Sabinus from leading out his army to help Cæsar.

4. The Gauls were too eager to fight to let such a chance slip.

5. The fact that Sabinus had been unwilling to fight encouraged the Gauls to believe what the deserter said.

6. What is there to prevent us from taking arms and hastening to the camp?

7. There is no doubt that they will be impeded by the loads they carry.

8. There was no one who dared receive even our first attack.

9. I doubt if many have escaped.

10. The courage of the Gauls is too feeble to endure disaster.

D. Gallic War, IV, 21–22

1. Cæsar considered Volusenus a fit man to send to reconnoiter.

2. I do not doubt that he will return within a few days.

3. So far as I know, there is no region which has not sent ships for this war.

4. There were some who sent ambassadors and promised to give hostages.

5. It is not strange that the authority of Commius was great.

6. He did not hesitate to urge the Britons to come under the protection of Cæsar.

7. What prevented Volusenus from disembarking?

8. I doubt if they will all do what the Romans command.

9. There is no one who would wish to leave a foe behind his back.

10. The wind may prevent our ships from making port.

EXERCISE XI

The Periphrastic Conjugations

(Sections **231, 234, 243, 244**)

255. A. Gallic War, I, 29–31

1. He said that the tablets found in the camp of the Helvetii must be brought to Cæsar.

2. Ambassadors from all the states of Gaul are about to assemble to congratulate the Romans.

3. They said they had not known what part of Gaul the Helvetii would possess.

4. They intended to ask him to set a day for a meeting.

5. We shall be obliged to suffer the greatest tortures if this is disclosed.

6. The Sequani had to hire the Germans to fight for them.

7. Now the noblest of the Hædui were about to be given to them as hostages.

8. They did not know how soon these troops would depart from their borders.

9. The commands of a barbarian are not to be endured.

10. Cæsar thought he ought to prevent Ariovistus from leading more Germans across the river.

B. Gallic War, II, 24–25

1. I think they are about to flee in all directions.

2. Do you know by which gate we shall leave the camp?

3. We must send the cavalry to help them.

4. They were about to return home in despair.

5. Cæsar said the ranks must be opened so that the soldiers would have room to use their swords.

6. He knew that aid must be sent at once.

7. They intended to throw down their shields and withdraw from the fight.

8. You must push on more vigorously from both sides.

9. Cæsar had to snatch a sword from a soldier and fight in the first line to encourage them.

10. The standard itself was about to be lost.

C. Gallic War, III, 20–21

1. They were about to fight in the same region where Præconinus fell.

2. I think we ought to send Crassus into Aquitania.

3. Do you know how large an army he will lead into the territory of the Sotiates?

4. They were about to collect great forces with which to attack our army on the march.

5. We must not show our infantry until they enter the valley.

6. Relying upon this victory, he was about to besiege their town.

7. But they resisted so bravely that he had to bring up the covered sheds and towers before they surrendered.

8. You must give up your arms and depart from the town.

9. Crassus did not know where he should be obliged to make war next.

10. He intends to summon brave men from certain of the states of Gaul by name.

D. Gallic War, IV, 23–24

1. He intends to sail for the farther port as soon as he obtains a favorable wind.

2. Do you think the Britons will draw up their forces?

3. We must ride at anchor until the ninth hour.

4. The tribunes of the soldiers were about to be told by their commanders what had to be done.

5. They intended to weigh anchor and advance seven miles from that place.

6. The barbarians expect to use cavalry and chariots to repel the Romans.

7. They knew the soldiers would be obliged to jump down from the ships and fight in the waves.

8. The Britons thought that our men would be terrified by this method of fighting.

9. I know they would have made a brave stand and fought with spirit.

10. Everything must be done at the word of command.

EXERCISE XII

NOMINATIVE, VOCATIVE, AND GENITIVE CASES

(Sections 1–22)

256. A. Gallic War, I, 32–33

1. All these tribes need aid, but I feel especially sorry for the Sequani.

2. This concerns both Cæsar and you.

3. Diviciacus, a man of great authority among the Romans, accuses Ariovistus of cruelty.

4. Soldiers, bear in mind the torments your friends have endured!

5. Be firm in your purpose, and do not forget the wrongs of your kinsmen.

6. Cæsar reminded the Gauls of the former kindnesses of the Romans.

7. The very name of slave seemed disgraceful to men of such courage.

8. What influence could he have over the minds of these fierce German tribes?

9. The desire for taking possession of all Gaul will impel him to cross the Rhine.

10. Certain of the soldiers forgot the names of the hostages.

B. Gallic War, II, 26–27

1. Certain of the tribunes are informing Cæsar that the seventh legion needs assistance.

2. He reminded them of the danger, and urged them not to disregard his advice.

3. Labienus was firm in his purpose and soon gained possession of the enemy's camp.

4. The soldiers' desire for booty was so strong that there is nothing left of all the goods of the enemy.

5. He accuses the camp followers of theft.

6. This will be of interest to us and our friends.

7. Those who fled were not ashamed of the disgrace.

8. These men are unacquainted with warfare, but the greatness of their courage makes them victorious.

9. I remember that the river has very high banks in that place.

10. I am sorry for the brave men who tried in vain to defend their homes.

C. Gallic War, III, 22–23

1. The chief command in this state is Cæsar's.

2. The soldurii were soldiers of the greatest courage, skilled in warfare, and eager for battle.

3. The very word "surrender" seemed unendurable to them.

4. Crassus reminded them of the terms the rest had obtained.

5. Adiatunnus bitterly accused his countrymen of cowardice.

6. The barbarians disregarded Cæsar's warnings and began to prepare for war.

7. Since we need men and money, let us send ambassadors to the states of Hither Spain.

8. Bear in mind the military ability and courage of those who served as leaders with Sertorius.

9. It will be to your interest to know what defense has been left for the camp.

10. He was sorry for the sad fate of the hostages.

D. Gallic War, IV, 25–27

1. Their ships are of an unusual shape and size, and we are not skilled in this manner of fighting.

2. "Soldiers," he said, "remember your duty to your country!"

3. When they heard this the Romans were ashamed of their hesitation and leaped down into the sea.

4. Certain of the soldiers are being attacked by the cavalry of the enemy and are in need of assistance.

5. It would be of great advantage to you to send reconnoitering boats.

6. I am sorry for Commius, who has been cast into chains at Cæsar's command.

7. He said he repented of his fault.

8. Cæsar accused them of want of forethought and ordered them to return to their own land.

9. Their desire for peace made them forget the cause of the war.

10. Cæsar complained because they had been eager for war after voluntarily sending ambassadors to ask for peace.

EXERCISE XIII

The Dative Case

(Sections 23-34)

257. A. Gallic War, I, 34-36

1. Cæsar was unable to persuade Ariovistus to come to meet him.

2. He ordered the ambassadors to choose a place suitable for a conference.

3. If you need anything from the Romans, you must go into their province.

4. You may return if you place some one in charge of the camp.

5. It was a great honor for Ariovistus to be called king by the Roman senate.

6. Cæsar decided not to allow the Germans to injure the Hædui.

7. Those who surrendered to the Romans were spared.

8. We persuaded him not to make war on our allies.

9. As they came up the sight was wonderful.

10. Snatch the sword from his hand and do not allow him to use it.

B. Gallic War, II, 28-29

1. They have nothing left except their wretched lives.

2. Those who had survived decided to send ambassadors to Cæsar.

3. They said that not even the women and children had been spared.

4. Let us command the neighboring tribes to abstain from injury and wrongdoing.

5. They met us as we were coming out of the town.

6. It will be a great help to the Nervii if the Aduatuci call their forces together and prepare for war.

7. He placed one of the soldiers in charge of a stronghold excellently fortified by nature.

8. They had to leave their baggage beyond the Rhine when they set out for our province.

9. We have decided to leave six thousand men as a guard for our possessions.

10. They started to make war upon their neighbors, but when resistance was offered they soon ceased and returned home.

C. Gallic War, III, 24–25

1. Crassus called his men together and ordered them to wait to see what plans the enemy would adopt.

2. They thought he would place some one in charge of the camp and lead out his forces for battle.

3. I fear they will come to meet us while we are hampered by the baggage.

4. We must hasten to the camp while the soldiers are eager to fight.

5. The wall and the ditch were a great aid to the besieged.

6. There were some in whom Crassus did not have much confidence.

7. Snatch that fellow's sword away and order him to carry turf !

8. The Romans were told that the camp had an easy approach at the rear gate.

9. The enemy fought steadily and spared no one.

10. We must fill up the ditch and drive them from the wall.

D. Gallic War, IV, 28–31

1. He met the ships as they were approaching Britain.

2. The man who had been put in charge of the fleet was unable to hold his course.

3. This place is not suitable for beaching the vessels, because of the great tides.

4. The Romans lacked everything that is of use for repairing boats.

5. The best thing for us to do is to prolong the affair until winter.

6. They have no baggage and their provisions will soon fail them.

7. Cæsar had to repair a few ships with the material from those most seriously damaged.

8. He decided to order provisions to be imported from the mainland.

9. The Romans suspected that the barbarians would injure them if they could.

10. You may return to your homes as soon as these tribes are repulsed.

EXERCISE XIV

The Accusative Case

(Sections 35–47)

258. A. Gallic War, I, 37–39

1. The Hædui made the same complaints as the Treveri.

2. The Harudes have been devastating our fields for many days.

3. When Cæsar was asked his opinion he advised that they should set out at once.

4. The Suevi had chosen Nasua and Cimberius as their leaders and had already advanced a three days' march.

5. They hoped to conceal their approach from the enemy.

6. Cæsar led his army across the river and escaped the notice of the Suevi.

7. Wretched men that we are! How can we endure the glare of their eyes?

8. The sudden panic arose in large measure among the tribunes of the soldiers, who had had little experience in warfare.

9. They say that these tribes are the most powerful of all the Gauls.

10. Those of the soldiers who did not wish to be called cowardly said that they feared the narrow roads and the great forests.

B. Gallic War, II, 30–32

1. It pleased them to make frequent sallies from the town and engage in slight skirmishes with our men.

2. The Gauls did not think that towers of that sort would do any harm to their fortifications.

3. Wretched men that we are! The machines seem to be approaching the walls!

4. When asked his opinion, the leader said he thought that the gods were aiding the Romans.

5. They chose certain of the chief men as ambassadors to ask Cæsar for peace.

6. We cannot conceal our fear from the Aduatuci.

7. I grieve at your misfortune, but cannot help you.

8. It did not escape Cæsar's notice that part of the arms was being retained.

9. The walls have been in large measure destroyed.

10. The Romans demanded hostages of the enemy and asked for all the arms.

C. Gallic War, III, 26–27

1. These cohorts had marched for many days and were exhausted.

2. He selected certain of the soldiers as a guard for the camp.

3. If you ask me my opinion, I think the leaders should be aroused by promises of rewards.

4. We will try to conceal our approach from the enemy by leading the troops around.

5. The eyes and attention of the soldiers are in large measure fixed upon the battle.

6. Woe is me! The defenses of the camp have already been overthrown!

7. It did not escape his notice that the soldiers had begun to fight more fiercely in the hope of victory.

8. One of the barbarians, being wounded in the head and despairing of everything, cast himself down from the wall.

9. It is unseemly for brave men to seek safety in flight.

10. Crassus demanded hostages from the Ausci, Garumni, and many other tribes.

D. Gallic War, IV, 32–34

1. The seventh legion has been sent on a long march for grain.

2. The rising dust did not escape Cæsar's notice.

3. The enemy concealed their cavalry and chariots from our men.

4. A chariot of this sort causes great terror by the noise of the wheels.

5. The charioteer was wounded in the thigh and fell from his car.

6. Wretched man that I am! I cannot turn the horses in so steep and precipitous a place!

7. If you ask my opinion, I think the time is unfavorable for fighting.

8. The Britons asked the neighboring tribes for a larger number of men with which to expel the Romans.

9. Rains followed for many days, so that no battle could be fought.

10. They grieve at their wretched lot.

EXERCISE XV

The Ablative Case and the Locative

(Sections **48–71**)

259. A. Gallic War, I, 40–41

1. Ariovistus has always done his duty in times past, and he is a leader of great authority among his people.

2. Now we have need of confidence rather than courage.

3. The Germans have often been defeated by the Helvetii in their own land.

4. The barbarians fight with great bravery, but the harder the conflict the greater the glory of victory.

5. By this speech Cæsar freed his men from all fear.

6. His good opinion was highly prized by the soldiers of the tenth legion.

7. This centurion is older than the military tribune and has performed greater deeds.

8. At daybreak he set out from camp with all his forces.

9. Our towers are ten feet higher than the wall of the town.

10. He sold his booty at Athens for a talent of gold.

B. Gallic War, II, 33–35

1. These townsmen do not deserve pardon, because they employed treachery and guile after surrender had been made.

2. They made an attack in the third watch and fought with persistence and bravery.

3. But Cæsar came up with a great force of men from the nearest stronghold and soon controlled the situation.

4. The more tribes we conquer now, the more easily we shall subdue all Gaul next spring.

5. There are generals older than Cæsar who have never been honored by a thanksgiving.

6. He is highly regarded both at home and on the field of battle.

7. So many thousands of the Gauls have been captured by the Romans that you may buy a slave at the lowest price.

8. He found his soldiers more faithful than brave.

9. We need weapons with which to make a sally from the town.

10. They were sick at heart because of the death of so many brave men.

C. Gallic War, III, 28–29

1. The Morini are no braver than the other tribes of Gaul, and we shall conquer them in two or three days.

2. They employed a different plan of warfare, and inspired terror by sudden attacks from the woods.

3. We have been beaten by swamps and trees, not by the enemy.

4. Care is especially needed in fighting in these impassable places.

5. The older men have been placed with the women and children in the denser woods.

6. The longer the storms continued, the harder it was to keep the soldiers in their tents.

7. He gained possession of their villages without difficulty and burned all the buildings.

8. His soldiers deserve the greatest praise.

9. We must return to our winter camp on account of the long duration of the rains.

10. Within a few days the Menapii controlled the situation.

D. Gallic War, IV, 35–38

1. The longer you are able to withstand their attack, the easier it will be for the rest of our forces to escape.

2. The Britons are superior to the Romans in speed and in strength.

3. The hostages who are sent by the enemy must be conveyed to the mainland in boats.

4. We need more transports because so many have been wrecked by the storms.

5. The Morini had been induced by the hope of plunder to attack with a smaller force than usual.

6. Cæsar, hearing the uproar, came up with the cavalry to aid his men.

7. Our soldiers fought with great bravery for several hours.

8. The Morini use the swamps as a refuge when the Romans come into their land.

9. Cæsar's deeds are highly esteemed at Rome.

10. Under his leadership all Gaul has been subdued by the Roman legions.

EXERCISE XVI—REVIEW

Conjunctional Clauses

(Sections 98–175)

260. A. Gallic War, I, 42–45

1. Ariovistus feared that he could not approach nearer without danger.

2. Although Cæsar did not wish the interview to be broken off, he thought he ought not to intrust his safety to the Gallic cavalry.

3. If I place the soldiers of the tenth legion upon horses, I shall have a bodyguard whom I can trust.

4. While this was going on, the ambassadors were selecting a plain suitable for the conference.

5. Cæsar said the Germans had no just cause for anger, alleging that Ariovistus had already received more than he deserved from the Romans.

6. He decided not to return to the province until these troops should be sent home.

7. It happened that they asked this leader to bring in an army to help them.

8. I will reward you greatly, provided that you depart and give me free possession of this land.

9. If the Hædui had not aided the Romans, they would not have been called brothers by the senate.

10. Cæsar was too brave to be deterred from his purpose by such a speech.

B. Gallic War, II, 1–11

1. The Belgæ would not have conspired against the Romans if they had not feared that our armies would be led against them when the other tribes were subdued.

2. As soon as Cæsar learned what was going on he decided to enroll new legions in Gaul.

3. The Remi asked Cæsar to accept them as allies, alleging that they had never made war on the Romans.

4. Although the Bellovaci are the most powerful of all these tribes, we can conquer them, provided that we are not obliged to fight with the others at the same time.

5. It happened that no hostages were given and that the Bellovaci began to plunder the fields of their neighbors.

6. They sent ambassadors to Cæsar to ask for help before their walls should be broken down.

7. After they had lost hope of taking the town they set out for the camp with all their forces.

8. Do not despair, however many of the enemy there are.

9. They were afraid that our men would not wait for them to cross the swamp before making an attack.

10. They were delaying, not because they feared an ambush, but because their hopes had failed them.

C. Gallic War, III, 1–11

1. Even though Galba had taken several of their strongholds, he decided that it would be safer to station part of his forces in this place.

2. They refused to remain in that village, on the ground that the overhanging mountains were held by the enemy.

3. They left all their baggage behind, that they might escape more quickly.

4. It happened that not a weapon was hurled from the walls without effect.

5. After it was announced that there was no hope of holding the camp they determined to make a sortie at a given signal.

6. If they had made haste to return to the province at once, the enemy would not have been able to delay their march.

7. They were afraid they would not get their hostages back unless they seized the Roman ambassadors.

8. We will bring in all the grain from the fields and fortify our towns before they begin to wage war.

9. Because so many states had conspired against him, Cæsar divided his army, that he might distribute it more widely.

10. While the ships were assembling, he set out against the Veneti with the land forces.

D. Gallic War, IV, 1–13

1. The Suevi do not allow traders to bring in wine, alleging that men's minds are enervated and made effeminate by it.

2. Although they could not expel the Ubii from their borders, they made them tributary to themselves.

3. Let us pretend to return to our own land, and come back to attack the Menapii as soon as they are off their guard.

4. Whenever travelers come into this country the Gauls force them to tell what they know about other lands.

5. Ambassadors had been sent to the Germans before Cæsar came to this place.

6. If you assign us fields, we will be useful friends; but if you assail us with arms, we shall resist.

7. They delayed so long that Cæsar suspected they were waiting for more troops.

8. I will give you three days' time to consider, provided that you do not approach any nearer.

9. If he had not tried to help his brother, he would not have been killed.

10. They urged him not to let any of the Germans escape.

EXERCISE XVII—REVIEW

Relative Clauses

(Sections 176–193)

261. A. Gallic War, I, 46–50

1. Let us send a soldier to tell Cæsar that the Germans have advanced nearer the hill.

2. They were too brave to run away.

3. There were some who did not think that Ariovistus would attack us.

4. His character was such that all men praised it.

5. Can you keep them from hurling weapons at our men?

6. That he cast the ambassadors into chains is not surprising.

7. I do not doubt that they will lead all their troops across to cut us off from our supplies.

8. Whoever was wounded or fell from his horse was always carried back to camp by his friends.

9. The camp is too strongly fortified to be taken by storm.

10. So far as I know, there is no one who will dare fight before the new moon.

B. Gallic War, II, 12–23

1. He decided to attack that town because it was bare of defenders.

2. I do not doubt that they will send the old men out to seek for peace.

3. The Bellovaci do not deserve to be reduced to slavery or to endure insults and disgrace.

4. The Nervii are too fierce and warlike to surrender without a conflict.

5. As to his placing the baggage between the two divisions of the army, Cæsar always does this when he is approaching the enemy.

6. The shortness of the time prevented our men from drawing up a line of battle as usual.

7. There is no one who will not bravely endure the attack.

8. So far as I know, there are no auxiliaries to be sent to aid those who are exhausted by the fighting.

9. We could not prevent the Romans from crossing the river.

10. Send us another legion to use in repelling the barbarians from the camp.

C. Gallic War, III, 12–20

1. The fact that these towns were situated on tongues of land made the siege difficult.

2. So far as I know, the prows are high enough to stand waves of any size.

3. I do not doubt that Cæsar will soon cease from his useless labor and wait for the fleet.

4. This calm prevented the enemy's ships from escaping.

5. Who is there who would not inflict punishment for the violation of the rights of ambassadors?

6. He selected a Gaul whom he thought suitable to cross over to the enemy as a deserter.

7. Sabinus, who would not lead out his troops for battle, incurred the enemy's contempt.

8. The time was too short to permit the Romans to arm for the conflict.

9. Their spirits are so feeble that they cannot endure defeat.

10. Whoever is strong in cavalry will conquer this tribe easily.

D. Gallic War, IV, 14–24

1. If any had taken up arms and resisted, they would have escaped.

2. We could not prevent them from hurling themselves into the river.

3. Cæsar decided to cross the Rhine to fight the Germans, since they were so easily impelled to invade Gaul.

4. The Ubii do not deserve to be so severely oppressed by the Suevi.

5. I do not doubt that ambassadors have been sent out in all directions.

6. They are the only ones who can tell us what nations inhabit Britain.

7. The authority of Commius was so great among the Britons that Cæsar sent him out as ambassador to them.

8. He ordered these tribes to furnish many hostages, although they promised to do his commands.

9. The fact that this place was surrounded on all sides by high mountains made it easy to hurl weapons down on the enemy.

10. The barbarians sent their chariots ahead to prevent our men from disembarking.

EXERCISE XVIII—REVIEW

Interrogative Clauses

(Sections **91, 194–198**)

262. A. Gallic War, I, 51–54

1. Do you know whether he has left a guard for the camp?

2. They would not hand over the women into slavery to the Romans, would they?

3. If we fight bravely, have we not many witnesses of our valor?

4. Will the Germans stand our attack or turn and flee?

5. What are we to do? They have leaped on top of our phalanx and are wounding our men from above.

6. They asked whether Crassus would soon send the third line to their aid.

7. Shall we swim across the river, seek for boats, or turn and fight?

8. I have not been informed whether Ariovistus escaped or not.

9. Would it not afford Cæsar great joy to have his friend restored to him?

10. Do you know how many tribes Cæsar conquered that summer?

B. Gallic War, II, 24–35

1. Did you not hear the tumult and the shouting when our camp was captured?

2. Whose courage would not be renewed by the sight of so brave a deed?

3. They wondered whether Labienus would see what was going on.

4. Shall we renew the battle or send ambassadors to Caesar to ask for peace?

5. They surely do not think they can place so great a tower on the wall, do they?

6. He did not ask whether all the weapons had been handed over or not.

7. Would those who have surrendered again attempt to do injury to the Romans?

8. Did Cæsar lead his forces out of the town that the soldiers might not harm the townspeople during the night, or because he feared treachery?

9. Do you know how many thousands have been sold into slavery?

10. Will he go into winter quarters with the legions or return to Italy?

C. Gallic War, III, 21–29

1. What can we do without a commander and without the veteran legions?

2. Did the friends of Adiatunnus commit suicide or die in the battle when their leader was slain?

3. Will they not select leaders who have been trained by the Romans?

4. They did not know whether to lead out their forces or to wait to see what plans the enemy would adopt.

5. Can we not order the auxiliaries to carry turf for the fortifications, even if they are of no use for fighting?

6. I do not know whether he can arouse them to battle or not.

7. Surely there is no safety in flight, is there?

8. Shall we contend in open battle, prepare an ambush, or betake ourselves to the swamps and woods?

9. We cannot cut down an entire forest, can we?

10. He wondered if the soldiers could be kept in the tents much longer.

D. Gallic War, IV, 25–38

1. Fellow soldiers, would you deliver over your standard to the foe?

2. They did not know whether to put Commius to death or to cast him into chains.

3. Will it not be best to cut them off from provisions and prolong the war into the winter?

4. I have not been informed how many legions are to set out from camp.

5. Do the chariots cause much terror among the Romans or not?

6. Surely the time is not unfavorable for assailing the enemy, is it?

7. I doubt whether they will burn their houses before they retreat.

8. Do you know how many hostages the Romans have demanded?

9. He inquired whether the Morini had been subdued.

10. Why should we send hostages to Caesar?

EXERCISES BASED ON LIVY

EXERCISE I[1]

Use of the Moods in Principal Clauses

(Sections **80–91**)

263. A. Livy, I, 1–2

Would that King Latinus had not given his daughter in marriage to this stranger. Then the Trojans would have departed to seek a home in other lands. I should be inclined to think that Turnus, to whom Lavinia has long been promised, will now make war on both Æneas and us. Do not suppose that the Etruscans will rejoice at the coming of a new tribe to these shores. May they not join forces in alliance with the Rutulians against us. For what could save us? Let us drive back these exiles from our fields and destroy their newly founded city. O that Turnus were here! He would have been able to inspire fear in the minds of the Trojans, and we should not now be ruled by a foreigner.

B. Livy, I, 6

" What was I to do ? " said Numitor to the multitude that had come up, " for Amulius the usurper would have slain me. Would that I were able to reign in peace, and that I had not committed this crime. And yet, do not blame me too much, for I do not assume the sole responsibility for this deed. Let us rather rejoice that Romulus and Remus are desirous of

founding a new city. May it be large and prosperous, and may even Alba Longa be small in comparison. Let no one dare to arouse disgraceful strife in it through an evil desire for power, but rather allow the gods themselves to rule over the new city." O that these young men had not been twins! For then respect for age would have made it unnecessary to choose between them by auguries when both desired to found and · name the new city.

C. Livy, I, 3

You would have said that it was not safe to leave so rich and prosperous a city to a woman. And yet, what else were they to do? "O that Æneas had not died, or that Ascanius were old enough for the sovereignty," she said. But do not think that Lavinia was not able to keep his ancestral kingdom safe for the boy. Mezentius would not have dared to attack the Latins during the regency of that woman, and the other neighbors also feared them after the Etruscans had been routed. O that Alba Longa too may be ruled by wise kings, and that it may hand down a name famous in time to come. Let no act of violence or impiety make its rulers hated by the people.

D. Livy, XXI, 1–2

What other war could be as memorable as that which Hannibal waged against the Roman people? His father Hamilcar, when setting out for Spain, would have taken the boy with him, but Hannibal was at that time only nine years of age. But even then he promised to fight against the Romans as soon as he could. Would that Sicily and Sardinia had never been taken from the Carthaginians! For what man of spirit would not have been vexed by the trickery of the Romans? "O that we may invade Italy with Hannibal as our leader," said one

of the soldiers in Spain when Hamilcar was dead; "he will conquer the Romans and win new allies for our state. Would that he were even now in command!" Do not suppose that this war was sudden or unexpected; both sides prepared for it for many years, and both were strong in resources when it began.

EXERCISE II

Pronouns

(Sections 72-79)

264. A. Livy, I, 3

Upon the death of Æneas, the kingdom was given to his son, a certain Ascanius, whose mother's name is not definitely handed down by any author — and who of you will venture to dispute about so ancient a matter? Some say he was the son of Creusa, and that Æneas had brought him in safety from Troy as the comrade of his flight. Others think that this was a younger son than that well-known Ascanius. For every single one of the authorities relates that this youth had not yet reached manhood when his father died, and that Lavinia, his mother or stepmother, kept the kingdom for him, and allowed no one to do him any harm. This Ascanius afterwards built for himself and his people a new city, which he named Alba Longa.

B. Livy, I, 7

Some say one thing, others another, regarding the death of Remus, but who of you can decide which story is true? Romulus and his followers claim that his brother leaped over the new walls in derision of him, although Romulus had announced that he would kill any one who did so. The other

party declare that the brothers quarreled together about the
auguries, and that all the noblest citizens were favoring Remus,
and therefore his brother killed him. But no one denies that
Romulus was a man of such bravery and wisdom that he
easily gained the affection and support of all. Who else could
have made Rome so great?

C. Livy, I, 4

Who of us does not think that the beginning of such an
empire was somehow foreordained? The children of Rea Silvia,
whom the king had ordered to be exposed, were found by a
certain shepherd and taken by him to his own home. Some
believe that before this they had been nourished by a wolf, which
found them deserted in the wilderness. Faustulus and his wife
brought up both boys as their own, and all the rest of the
shepherds thought that they were like themselves. They hunted
and roamed through the woods and fields, and from such
exercise gained great strength of mind and body. When they
finally came to manhood they were able to contend with any
one at all in contests of strength, but they never harmed a
soul who had not first done them an injury of some kind.

D. Livy, XXI, 10

Some expressed one opinion, others another, but Hanno alone
urged that Hannibal should be given up to the Romans. All
the most warlike had been aroused by his deeds in Spain, and
wished to make war against Italy under the same leader. The
rest thought that they had suffered enough in their former
contest with Rome. As many as feared the power of the
enemy were eager to make restitution for the destruction of
Saguntum. "The ruin of that city will bring disaster to our

own," said some one; "let us send ambassadors to those re-
nowned Romans and ask that they pardon us for this rash deed
of our commander."

EXERCISE III

Purpose, Result, and Verbs of Fearing

(Sections 105–136)

265. A. Livy, I, 7

Cacus, a shepherd who dwelt near the Tiber, wished to lead
away the beautiful herds of Hercules as his own booty, but
feared that he might be caught and punished. So by dragging
them off one at a time by their tails he brought it to pass that
they seemed to have gone in the opposite direction. But so
far from being enriched by the trick, he lost his life because
of it; for Hercules came to save his cattle when he heard one of
them lowing, and killed Cacus in his anger. None of the other
shepherds dared to come out for the sake of aiding him, because
they knew that they would not be able to resist so great a
hero, and they feared that none of them might escape destruction.

B. Livy, I, 16

When Romulus had been carried up on high by the storm
the Romans hailed him as a god and begged that he would
always be propitious to his own people. Some feared that the
Roman state would not endure without him, but it happened
that one man was able to console them and lessen their grief.
He said that the king himself had appeared to him for the sake
of announcing the future greatness of Rome. So far from
disbelieving this story, the Roman youth were convinced that
the gods had removed Romulus from the earth to make their
city more glorious, and so they devoted themselves to warfare

that they might the more quickly bring it about that Rome should be the capital of the world.

C. Livy, I, 5

The robbers who had captured Remus were afraid that they might be punished, and so they handed him over to Numitor; to free themselves from blame they said that he and his brother were making hostile raids for the purpose of carrying off plunder from Numitor's land. But so far from believing them, he inquired of others about the boys, and the result was that he recognized them as his grandchildren. Thereupon he persuaded them to aid him to regain his kingdom, and they collected a great band of men that they might the more easily overthrow Amulius. So it was soon brought to pass that the evil king was slain, and Romulus and Remus were given permission to found a new city of their own.

D. Livy, XXI, 15–16

Many of the leading men of Saguntum persuaded the inhabitants of the city to destroy their possessions purposely that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy. For they feared that their own weapons might be used against them and against the Romans, and they were willing to have their belongings burned rather than given over to the Carthaginians. So far from being discouraged by the long duration of the siege, Hannibal rejoiced that he had at last taken the city. He determined to set out for Italy, and he thought that he should be able to hinder the Roman consuls from arousing the Gallic tribes against him. At Rome in the meantime the people were too terror-stricken by the news of the disaster to make plans for safety.

EXERCISE IV

Temporal Clauses

(Sections 137–148)

266. A. Livy, I, 12

The Sabines who held the Roman citadel decided not to descend into the plain until the Romans should come up the hill to meet them. But as soon as their leader Hostius had fallen the Romans fled, and did not halt until they reached the Palatine gate. While this was going on, Romulus was vainly trying to dispel their fear. Finally, after he had prayed to Jupiter and vowed a temple in return for his help, he again urged on his men. When the leader of the Sabines had been routed the Romans fought with greater boldness, and pursued Mettius until he escaped by plunging into a swamp. Thereupon the Sabine women urged both armies to make a treaty of peace.

B. Livy, I, 21–22

While Numa was king, the hearts of all were filled with reverence and respect for the gods, and as soon as the neighboring tribes saw that the Romans were devoting themselves to matters of religion, they too turned from warfare and violence. This state of affairs lasted as long as Numa was alive. But after he had died Tullus Hostilius, a famous soldier, succeeded to the throne. He was eager to carry on war before the spirits of his people should become weak through peace and leisure. So he did not wait until an attack should be made on him, but sought the first pretext for beginning a conflict. When he learned that the Romans and Albans had for some time been

plundering each other he sent ambassadors to the Alban leader to seek restitution, and when this was refused he immediately declared war upon them.

C. Livy, I, 6

As soon as Numitor heard the uproar, he called the Albans into the citadel before they knew what was really going on. Then, after the crime had been committed, he summoned a council and showed Romulus and Remus to the people. When they understood that these were the sons of his daughter, and that the usurper was dead, they hailed Numitor and his grandsons as their rulers. But the young men wished to found a new city for themselves before the population of Alba should become excessive. Now while they were making plans, their ancestral curse, the greed for power, overtook them, and there was strife before the walls were built. However, they decided not to begin the work of building until the gods should show by clear auguries which of the two should be the ruler of the new city.

D. Livy, XXI, 22

While this was going on in Carthage, Hannibal decided to guard Spain before the native tribes should be won over by the Roman ambassadors. As soon as he had turned this province over to his brother Hasdrubal, he made plans for the invasion of Italy. It is said that before he set out he saw a vision. A youth appeared to him as he slept and bade him come with him. After Hannibal had advanced for some time he looked around and saw a great serpent following behind, and when the Carthaginian asked what this monster was, he was told that it was the destruction of Italy. By such visions and hopes his mind was inflamed until he could no longer endure waiting for the

time of departure; he thought that the fates were no longer obscure, and that Italy was destined to surrender as soon as he had crossed the Alps.

EXERCISE V

Cause and Concession

(Sections 149-152, 172-175)

267. A. Livy, I, 18

Although Numa was not a Roman, the senators decided to accept him as their king, because he was so renowned for righteousness and justice. Some praise him as a most learned man in religious matters, alleging that Pythagoras of Samos was his teacher. But this cannot be true, for that famous philosopher did not reach Italy until after the reign of Numa. Besides, even if he had come earlier, the Sabines would not have gone to Croton to study, and however wise Numa was, it is not contrary to reason that he was trained by the native Etruscan discipline. He was chosen, therefore, not because he was a Sabine, but because he was respected by all as a just and fair-minded man.

B. Livy, I, 29

Although Alba Longa was being destroyed, there was no panic or terror in the city, because the Romans had not taken it by storm. Yet, however safe the inhabitants were from attack, they wandered sadly about, gazing for the last time at their homes. Some blamed the gods, alleging that they had given the people over to the enemy; others said that there were no gods, since even the holy places had been seized by the Roman soldiers. Although all the other buildings were torn

down, the temples were spared, not because the armed men respected these shrines of a conquered foe, but because they had been ordered by their king not to touch them.

c. Livy, I, 7

Although the first augury came to Remus, Romulus claimed the power, alleging that twice as many birds had appeared to him. And so they quarreled together, not because they hated each other, but because each was eager to give his name to the new city. Since Remus was killed in the struggle, the followers of his brother proclaimed Romulus king. However warlike this youth was, he did not despise the gods, but instituted many religious ceremonies for his people. Granting that most of these were according to the Alban ritual, he also adopted several foreign rites, and so Rome gradually accepted the gods of all the nations that came to dwell in the city.

d. Livy, XXI, 29

Although the scouts sent ahead by Hannibal to spy out the size of the forces in the Roman camp had not yet returned, yet the elephants were already being led across the river, because the Carthaginians had no fear of attack. But a squadron of Roman cavalry — a thing that had not been expected — fell in with the Numidian horse, and although neither party was prepared for a combat, a fierce battle ensued. The Romans were finally victorious, not because the enemy did not fight bravely, but because they were superior in numbers. As to the fact that this battle was an omen of the outcome of the war, it is not necessary to believe that simply because Livy makes the statement. At all events the Romans rejoiced, on the ground that they would easily turn Hannibal from his proposed journey.

EXERCISE VI

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES — COMPARISON — PROVISO

(Sections 153–171)

268. A. Livy, I, 23

If the Albans and the Romans had not been descendants of the same stock, a war between them would not have been so pitiful; but if ever parents and sons contend in civil strife, the outcome is disastrous to both. When the Alban king died Tullus rejoiced as if the gods were clearly on his side. Thereupon a messenger from the Albans came to the Roman camp. "If it were advantageous to either of us," he said, "to win the victory at the cost of so many thousand soldiers, we should not refuse to fight. But if we are both so exhausted by this struggle that we shall easily be conquered by our enemies, nothing is more foolish than to fight. If any other means of deciding our disagreement could be found, we should rejoice." Tullus was won over by this argument, and agreed to end the war provided that some means of settlement could be devised.

B. Livy, I, 34

If ever an ambitious and wealthy man had no opportunity of obtaining honor and renown in his own city, he used to go to Rome. But if Lucumo had not married Tanaquil, perhaps he would have remained in Tarquinii; at all events, she was so desirous of seeing her husband honored that she could not be happy unless he would consent to migrate from his native land. "If we go to Rome," she said, "we shall be among a people who count merit as nobility. If we were not despised by the Etruscans, I should be moved by patriotism to remain here.

But we should never attain glory in this city, were we to live here all our lives." If a man receives an omen from Jupiter himself, he is greatly encouraged; so Lucumo rejoiced when the eagle came as a portent to give authority to his wife's advice.

C. Livy, I, 9

If a nation has no hope of descendants and does not possess the right of intermarriage with neighboring tribes, it cannot long endure. So the Romans sent ambassadors to the Sabines to ask for wives. If these men had not been dismissed and their request refused, there would have been no excuse for war. But they were spurned as if the Roman state were not worthy of any regard. Then the senate assembled and Romulus made a speech. "If we should prepare games in honor of Neptune," he said, "many of the Sabines would come with their wives and children to see them. On such an occasion we shall be able to carry off many maidens for our young men if we seize them when men's minds are upon the spectacle. Provided that we make the attack suddenly and unexpectedly, nothing can defeat us. I should not be in favor of such a plan if there were any other way, but the Sabines have insulted us and it is right to punish them." This was done just as Romulus had suggested, and thereupon the Sabines declared war on the Romans.

D. Livy, XXI, 33

Whenever the Carthaginians came to a place especially unfavorable for battle they found the mountaineers awaiting them. If the horses had not been terrified, the advance would not have been so dangerous; but if men and horses are falling headlong down precipitous cliffs, it is hard for any one to restrain himself from flight. So it happened that Hannibal's

troops were often thrown into a panic by sudden attacks in narrow mountain passes. "If we should lose our baggage," said he, "we should lead our army through in vain. For unless we have provisions enough for the entire journey, we shall all die here in the Alps. Provided that we take the stronghold on top of the mountain, we shall be able to rest for several days in safety." It would not have been necessary to encourage the soldiers in this way if they had not been exhausted by the many hardships they had already undergone.

EXERCISE VII

Indirect Questions and Indirect Discourse

(Sections 194-207)

269. A. Livy, I, 25

It is said that the Latins and Albans decided to stake the supreme command upon the valor of their champions, the Horatii and the Curiatii. These youths realized that the fortune of their countries would be whatever they themselves made it, and advanced boldly to the fight. When two Romans had been slain in the first encounter the Alban army cried aloud for joy, believing the victory had already been won. The surviving Horatius does not know how severely his adversaries have been wounded, but he thinks he shall have no chance against them all together. Therefore while the Albans shout to the Curiatii to surround and kill him, Horatius skillfully separates them and kills two without any difficulty. The last Alban knew that he too was doomed, and met his victorious opponent with little courage. Soon he lay dead on the ground, and the exultant Romans received Horatius into their camp with glad congratulations.

B. Livy, I, 48

Livy relates that Servius was murdered by Tarquinius at the instigation of his wife Tullia. Some say that she even drove a carriage over her father's dead body, which lay in the street thereafter called the Accursed Way. We know how eager for power she was, and how often she urged her husband to dare the utmost, but it is hard to believe that she was so cruel and inhuman. At all events, it is generally agreed that she told the driver to take her to the forum that she might be the first to hail Tarquinius as king. She knew that he would easily win over the nobles to his side as soon as the crime had been committed, and believed that the common people would quickly be reduced to subjection.

C. Livy, I, 12

Tradition states that in the battle between the Romans and Sabines the latter held the citadel, and that the Romans did not know by what means they could possibly regain it. Livy relates that Hostius had already fallen and the line was about to give way, when Romulus raised his hands to heaven and called upon the gods. He said that it was at the direction of the omens sent by Jupiter that he had laid the foundations of his city on the Palatine; why then should heaven now forsake the cause of the Romans? Let the father of gods and men restrain their foes and stay this disgraceful flight. He would in later days erect a temple to Jupiter Stator on that very spot, and men who asked why it was so named would be told how Rome had been saved by the powerful aid of the gods. We all know that his prayer was answered and that the Romans prevailed.

D. Livy, XXI, 35

At one time Hannibal did not know whether his forces would cross the ridge without disaster or not, but finally he saw that the mountaineers were attacking less frequently and in smaller bands. Thereupon he exhorted his men to make haste, and soon all were out of danger. It is said that when the summit of the Alps was reached Hannibal pointed out to his men the plains about the Po, and told them that soon Rome itself would be in their power. The soldiers did not know how difficult it would be to descend, and believed that the remainder of the way would be smooth and easy. But how much of this is true and how much Livy invented is difficult to say.

EXERCISE VIII

Conditions in Indirect Discourse

(Sections 208–216)

270. A. Livy, I, 34

Tanaquil thought that if her husband remained in Tarquinii he would never be honored, for she knew that the Etruscans despised him as the son of an exile. She told Lucumo that the Sabine Tatius would never have reigned if he had not left his own land, and urged him to go to Rome if he desired power. It is said that an eagle appeared to them as they were journeying from their native city, and, snatching Lucumo's cap from his head, afterwards replaced it. Hereupon his wife said that if she had previously had any doubts they were now all removed; her husband should be confident that all prosperity would attend him if only he went boldly forward. But we know that his fame would never have reached the palace if he

had not shown himself worthy of the people's favor by his unfailing kindness, affability, and wisdom.

B. Livy, I, 54

Sextus Tarquin told the Gabines that if he had not been aware of the strength of both cities, and did not understand how detestable the king's pride was to the Romans, he should not be inciting them to make war. He knew their faith in him would increase if he went in person with their bands of young men on plundering expeditions, and even thought he should finally be chosen commander if he won a number of skirmishes. Accordingly he secretly notifies the Romans that unless he is allowed to be victorious he cannot be popular among the Gabines. The Romans, knowing that it was to their advantage if he was influential at Gabii, allowed it to be as he wished. It is clear that Sextus would never have been able to capture the city had he not treacherously deceived its inhabitants.

C. Livy, I, 16

It is clear that if all the Romans had believed that Romulus was carried on high by the storm the story that he had been secretly killed by the senate would never have been circulated. I do not know what the result would have been if Proculus had not made a speech in the assembly. He said that Rome would be the chief city of the earth if the people would devote themselves to warfare, claiming that Romulus himself had told him so. The Romans believe that no earthly arms can prevail against them if the gods are on their side, and therefore they accept this story with joy. Moreover it is generally agreed that belief in a friend's immortality will do much to lessen grief.

D. Livy, XXI, 47

It was apparent to all that if Hannibal was superior in cavalry forces the open plains were not a suitable place for the Romans to fight in. Moreover they knew that unless they could reach the river before the bridge was destroyed they could not escape from the Carthaginians. Some say that all would have been destroyed if they had not reached Placentia before Hannibal came up. Livy does not think that he could have transported his elephants across so swift a stream even if he had wished to pursue the Romans; he says that he believes the authorities who claim that several days elapsed before the opposing battle lines were again in sight of each other.

EXERCISE IX

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS OF THE VERB

(Sections 66, 217-244)

271. A. Livy, I, 54

By agreeing with the Gabines in all things Sextus Tarquin was soon able to gain admission to their meetings and to learn the public plans. Strange to say, they decided at his instigation to declare war. No one imagined that he had agreed to deliver over the city to his father and that they would be destroyed because of their trust in Sextus. Indeed, after their troops had been victorious in several unimportant skirmishes, they thought he had been sent by the gods for the purpose of saving them. But when it seemed best he sent a messenger to Rome to tell his father that he now had the city in his power, and would do whatever was commanded. Thus Gabii was taken by treachery, without an actual conflict.

B. Livy, I, 59

After the citizens had been encouraged to take up arms to avenge the murder of Lucretia, Brutus thought best to go to Rome in the hope of collecting a larger force. Strange to say, his whole nature appeared to have been changed by the crime, and his friends marveled at him even while they agreed to help him punish the Tarquins by driving them into exile. Many were ready even to seize the king and kill him. The people hated the Tarquins because they had been obliged to dig ditches and drain sewers, and they were on the point of revolting when Brutus and his followers arrived at Rome. So it was not difficult to found a republic after these evil rulers had been driven out, and Brutus and Collatinus were chosen as the first consuls.

C. Livy, I, 26

After he had slain the three Curiatii, the sole remaining Horatius came home victorious, carrying the spoils. It is said that his sister had been betrothed to one of the dead Alban champions and mourned for her lover while all the rest of the citizens were rejoicing. Thereupon Horatius, horrible to relate, slew his sister with the same sword with which he had fought. Though it was agreed that he ought to be punished, yet he had saved his country by killing the Albans, and men were ashamed to condemn their preserver to death. And so, when his father claimed that Horatia had been deservedly slain, the people spared the life of her brother, punishing him for the crime by imposing a money payment.

D. Livy, XXI, 58

Hannibal decided to set out for Etruria at the first signs of spring in order to win over the natives of that country. But

the weather was by no means favorable for crossing the mountains, and when a storm suddenly arose the Carthaginians had to desist from the attempt. It was very difficult even to pitch camp and wait for the end of the bad weather, and many of the pack animals and elephants are said to have perished from the cold. Strange to say, the soldiers were often caught up by the whirlwind and dashed to the ground, so that many of them cast themselves flat on their faces and remained in that position for many hours.

EXERCISE X

CHARACTERISTIC. QUĪN AND QUŌMINUS
SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES WITH QUOD

(Sections **176-193**)

272. A. Livy, XXI, 3-4

No one doubted that the soldiers would choose Hannibal as their commander, for he was clearly the most suitable man to succeed Hasdrubal. But the fact that he was only a young boy induced some to try to prevent his being sent to Spain. There were many who thought he ought rather to be kept at home and held in restraint by the magistrates. Nevertheless he was sent, and soon won the hearts of all. So far as we know, Hasdrubal had no one else whom he preferred to place in command if there was anything dangerous to be done, and the soldiers never hesitated to advance when Hannibal was their leader. And so upon the death of Hasdrubal he became the general of the Carthaginian armies in Spain.

B. Livy, XXI, 1-2

There is no doubt that the loss of Sicily and Sardinia irritated the Carthaginians and prevented them from yielding

to Roman sway. But there was no one who was more eager
to obtain vengeance than Hannibal. As regards his being
bound by an oath in his childhood to be an enemy of Rome,
this may be only an idle tale. But I doubt if Hamilcar
would have accomplished as much if he had lived. There are
those who say that his death was very opportune because
it gave the Carthaginians time for making greater preparations.
His son-in-law, Hasdrubal, did not hesitate to win over many
tribes as allies by treaty, and when Hannibal was old enough
to rule he had a kingdom in Spain which was capable of afford-
ing him many armies and resources of all kinds.

C. Livy, I, 39

Who is there who would not be surprised if a man's head
should suddenly blaze up as he slept? The fact that this
happened to Servius Tullius made Tanaquil treat him with
great honor. She said he was worthy to be brought up as her
own son, for she did not doubt that he would at some time be
a light and a protection in time of danger. Tarquinius did not
prevent her from bringing the boy up in her own way, and
there is no doubt that he was worthy of all the honors he
received. So far as we know, he was a slave, but Livy thinks
this cannot be true.

D. Livy, XXI, 62

There are those whose minds are easily moved towards fear
of the supernatural, and such persons rashly believe in every
prodigy that is announced. So far as we know, nothing unusual
happened at Rome that winter, and yet there is no one who
doubts that the entire state was terror-stricken. Some of these
wonders that were said to have occurred are too absurd even

to mention, while others are worthy of belief. Who is there who thinks that a wolf could steal a sword from its sheath! But perhaps the Temple of Hope was really struck by lightning. At all events, many sacred rites were performed to avert further disasters, and there were many who made vows on condition that the city and their own lives should be spared.

EXERCISE XI

The Periphrastic Conjugations

(Sections 231, 234, 243, 244)

273. A. Livy, XXI, 13-14

" I had intended to offer you conditions of peace before, but you were so hopeful that help would be sent by the Romans that I waited. Now you must all admit that there is no hope. I know that you will be obliged to surrender, and if you accept Hannibal's terms, your lives at least will be saved. Do you not think that you ought to give up your city to save your dear ones ? " While Alorcus was speaking these words, and as the citizens were on the point of surrendering, suddenly part of the wall fell with a great crash and the Carthaginians burst into the city.

B. Livy, XXI, 12

Maharbal had to carry on the siege more vigorously that Hannibal's absence might not be noticed. He knew that he would be liberally rewarded if he could take Saguntum, and therefore sent all his troops against the citadel. One of the townsmen, realizing that the city must soon be given up, hoped that he might obtain favorable conditions for the Saguntines. But when he was told that all the gold and silver must be

handed over to Hannibal, and that the city itself would be destroyed, he was afraid to go back with such news. Thereupon Alorcus, a Spaniard, said that these terms ought to be reported to the people of Saguntum, and that he himself would go to the city as an ambassador.

C. Livy, I, 48

Servius was on the point of winning over the crowd to himself when Tarquin, realizing that something desperate must be done, seized him about the waist and threw him down the stairs. Tullia knew that the victor would be hailed as king, and as soon as she heard of the murder of her father she said she must greet the new king, her husband. She had to drive past the dead body on her way to the palace, and some say that her carriage was spattered with blood when she arrived. She had long intended to make her husband ruler, and now that her plans had been carried through she rejoiced in her increased power and influence, making light of the blood that had to be shed.

D. Livy, I, 4

King Amulius had been on the point of casting all fear aside when he learned that twin sons had been born to the daughter of his brother, the rightful ruler. Thereupon he had to commit another crime in order to make his power secure. He thought that if the children were cast into the Tiber they would surely be destroyed; but one must always take into account the will of fate. Rome was destined to be founded by one of these twins, and so it happened that they were rescued and grew to manhood.

EXERCISE XII

NOMINATIVE, VOCATIVE, AND GENITIVE CASES

(Sections 1–22)

274. A. Livy, XXI, 18

A certain one of the Carthaginians, a man of great spirit, said it was of little importance whether Hannibal had taken Saguntum on his own responsibility or by public authorization. What really did concern both himself and the Romans was whether the town had been justly attacked. He said that he had in mind a treaty made by Hasdrubal, in which there was no mention of Saguntum. "Are we accused of a crime, or are you only in need of a pretext for war? We are not ashamed of our commander, and we shall never forget his brave deeds. The name 'coward' does not befit any Carthaginian, and if you are eager for war we are ready to fight."

B. Livy, XXI, 22

Hannibal was a man firm in his purpose, and could not be deterred by anything human or divine from the desire to invade Italy. It is said that he saw in a dream a serpent of enormous size advancing to the destruction of everything in its path. Certain of his friends considered this an omen of great importance, and reminded him of the dangers of the long march. But he said that it was of no concern to him how dangerous the way might be. "I do not need advice, but soldiers; this is a vision of the destruction of Italy. I am ashamed of those who are skilled in portents and unacquainted with warfare."

C. Livy, XXI, 4

Hamilcar's son was a soldier of great courage and wisdom, skilled in warfare and devoted to his father's veterans. Some

of the soldiers almost thought that their general had been re-
stored to them as a young man when Hannibal arrived in
Spain. He was not ashamed of a soldier's cloak, and he needed
no soft bed to invite slumber. It made no difference to him
how much danger there was; if anything needed to be done,
he was ready to attempt it. His countrymen long bore him in
mind as a great leader, and the Romans were accustomed to
remind their sons of the great struggle Italy had made to
conquer Hannibal.

D. Livy, I, 18

Rome's second king, Numa Pompilius, is said to have been
a Sabine of great wisdom, skilled in matters of law and religion.
He was not eager for war, as Romulus had been, and the
Romans long remembered him as the founder of temples and a
lover of peace. Some of the ancient authorities claim that
Pythagoras was his teacher. However, it does not interest us so
much to know by whom he was taught; it is enough to learn
how much good he did. Rome needed a wise and peaceful
king after the tumult and destruction of war.

EXERCISE XIII

The Dative Case

(Sections 23–34)

275. A. Livy, XXI, 28

The Gauls were a great source of terror to Hannibal's
soldiers, for they had weapons strange to the Carthaginians and
fought with various wild cries and shouts. But when they
came face to face with his troops they soon had to yield, and
could not easily be persuaded to make a second attack. When

Hannibal had reached a place suitable for fording he transported the elephants across the river on rafts. He placed one of the keepers in charge of each raft, and fear kept the elephants quiet as they saw water all around. Then the whole army marched on to meet Scipio.

B. Livy, XXI, 33

Hannibal decided to snatch his men from the threatening danger by seizing certain strongholds which overhung the road. He had been told that the mountaineers always returned to their homes by night and that it would be easy for his soldiers to take the heights. But after this had been done, the natives made a sudden attack on the Carthaginians while they were marching along, and the narrowness of the way was a great hindrance to the soldiers. Hannibal could not come face to face with the enemy because of the nature of the place, and many of his elephants and beasts of burden were pushed over the cliff. The confusion did not last long, however, as the mountaineers were soon put to flight by the Carthaginians who were in control of the strongholds which had been captured.

C. Livy, XXI, 14–15

Though many of the Saguntines had been persuaded that it would be best for them and for their city to surrender, others were so determined to snatch themselves and their treasures from the Carthaginians that they cast their gold and silver into the flames and leaped in themselves. Suddenly part of the wall fell, and a messenger ran to meet Hannibal and told him that the way was now open for his soldiers. Thereupon the Carthaginian placed his bravest leaders in charge of the assault and commanded them to spare no one. And so Saguntum was

finally taken after a siege of eight months, and an enormous amount of booty fell into the hands of the victors.

D. Livy, I, 25

At a given signal the three Horatii ran to meet the Curiatii, and the conflict that followed was a marvel to all who saw it. After two Romans had fallen in the first encounter, all were persuaded that the surviving Horatius must yield. But he had a body as yet whole and strong, while his adversaries had received wounds that were a great hindrance to them. It was easy for him to separate the Curiatii by running away and then turning to attack them one at a time. So he slew them all and offered them as sacrifices to the shades of his brothers, and by his victory put Rome in command of Alba.

EXERCISE XIV

The Accusative Case

(Sections 35–47)

276. A. Livy, XXI, 36

For many days the Carthaginians marched over a road that was for the most part narrow and precipitous, and the more dangerous because fresh snow often concealed from the soldiers the slippery ice underneath. Hannibal, for his part, was very sorry for the suffering of his men, but he had determined to lead them across the Alps and knew that these difficulties would not last long. And when they were asked their opinion the soldiers too were eager to advance. It pleased them to overcome difficulties, and it did not escape the notice of any one that dangers of this sort must be endured if they wished to show themselves worthy of their leader's confidence in them.

B. Livy, XXI, 47

The Roman commander escaped Hannibal's notice by moving his camp, and had led all his troops across the Po before the Carthaginians knew he had left the Ticinus. And so his army was for the most part saved, although Hannibal took captive about six hundred who loitered too long on the bank. The battle of the Ticinus taught the Romans many things: they now realized that Hannibal was the stronger in cavalry, and no longer chose the plains as sites for battles. While Mago was marching in pursuit of the Romans, Hannibal delayed several days to receive embassies from the Gallic tribes.

C. Livy, XXI, 30

When Hannibal was about to lead his soldiers across the Alps he first encouraged them by a speech, for it had not escaped his notice that some dreaded the dangers of a march through the mountains. He did not try to conceal the diffi- culties from them, but taught them the true situation, yet declared that he himself considered the worst part of the journey to have been accomplished already. He said it was not seemly for Carthaginians to yield in valor to Gauls, and pointed out that this despised race had once taken Rome, the goal of their own journey.

D. Livy, I, 48

It had not escaped the notice of Servius that the senate had been summoned by Tarquinius, and he felt that it was not becoming for a king to be thus insulted. He therefore came face to face with the young man who called himself the heir to the throne, and in the fight which ensued Tarquinius dared the utmost and murdered him to secure the power for himself.

Tullia, for her part, rejoiced openly at the deed, and was the first to hail her husband as king. For several days there was great confusion at Rome, but the new ruler was able to retain the power he had so unjustly obtained.

EXERCISE XV

The Ablative Case and the Locative

(Sections **48–71**)

277. A. Livy, XXI, 46

The greater the number of the omens that were announced, the more frightened the Roman soldiers became. Scipio tried to free them from superstitious fear by declaring that they needed courage and confidence more than anything else in order to control the situation; but when the Roman cavalry were suddenly attacked with great violence by the Carthaginians, the Romans fled before their commander could come up with reënforcements. The consul himself was almost slain, but was rescued at great risk by his son. This is the disastrous battle of the Ticinus.

B. Livy, XXI, 56

After fighting for many hours with great bravery, the Romans were at last put to flight, more by the cavalry than by the infantry forces of the Carthaginians, and the river was soon filled with the bodies of those who were drowned in trying to escape from the horsemen. The more they scattered, the greater their fear became, and only the storm which had arisen prevented Hannibal from pursuing them that night. A few of the survivors collected at Placentia, others were taken by

their leaders to Cremona. At Rome all were overwhelmed with dismay at the report of the defeat at the Trebia.

C. Livy, XXI, 54

Hannibal used craft rather than courage to defeat the Romans at the Trebia. They were first enticed across the river by the Numidians, and the farther they marched, the weaker they became through cold and hunger. Then two thousand men under the leadership of Mago attacked them from ambush, and the Romans, who were not skilled in this kind of warfare, were smitten with a panic and fled. The Carthaginians had been strengthened by food taken before the battle and, with horses saddled and bridled, had only been awaiting the signal to attack their exhausted foe. So although the Roman soldiers fought with great valor, they were soon utterly vanquished.

D. Livy, I, 59

Under the leadership of Brutus the people set out to free Rome from the shameful rule of the Tarquins. The farther they advanced, the greater were the crowds who joined them, and there was no need of a long speech to induce the citizens to seek vengeance. Their minds had been aroused by the pitiful death of Lucretia, and they recalled other deeds of the king no less disgraceful or less worthy of punishment than this. So they came with a great army to Ardea. Tullia was driven from her home by the threats of angry men and women, and within a short time all the Tarquins were in exile.

EXERCISE XVI — REVIEW

CONJUNCTIONAL CLAUSES

(Sections **98–175**)

278. A. Livy, XXII, 3

Even if the Carthaginians had not devastated Etruria, it would have been difficult to prevent Flaminius from making an attack before his colleague arrived; but when he saw the enemy roving wherever they wished through the very midst of Italy, he decided to attack at once, alleging that it was a disgrace to sit idle while such things were being done. Although the rest tried to dissuade him, he gave orders for the advance and treated the prudent as if they were cowards. So far from being deterred by the bad omens, he was made the more eager to carry the thing through.

B. Livy, I, 41

Although Tarquinius had been killed, it was brought about by the wisdom of Tanaquil that the assassins gained nothing by their deed. She pretended that the king was still alive and that he wished Servius Tullius to assume his powers until he recovered. Therefore there was no tumult, because the people thought Servius was carrying out their king's commands, and when the death of Tarquinius was at last announced all were ready to accept the young man as his successor. But if Tanaquil had not planned everything for him, he would not have been able to obtain the throne.

C. Livy, XXI, 8

After part of the wall had been destroyed by the battering-rams, Hannibal thought he should easily be able to capture the

town. But so far from yielding, the Saguntines fought all the more fiercely, interposing their own bodies where the walls had been broken down. So that, although both sides fought very bitterly, it came about that the town was farther than ever from being taken. Finally the Carthaginians decided to wait until their leader's wound had healed and then to make a last desperate assault. For unless Hannibal led the charge in person, the soldiers had little confidence.

D. Livy, I, 47

Tullia kept urging her husband to kill Servius and seize the throne for himself, on the ground that all her previous crimes would otherwise be of no avail: " If I were a man, I should have been king long ago. Tanaquil was able to secure the kingdom for her husband although he was a foreigner, and after he was dead she made a slave king, as if the supreme power were in her own hands. But until you arouse yourself and boldly summon the senate to your aid, you will not be able to accomplish what you desire."

EXERCISE XVII—REVIEW

Relative Clauses

(Sections 176-193)

279. A. Livy, XXII, 47

The Gallic and Spanish horse were too strong to be driven back, and the Romans, although they fought with the greatest bravery, were not able to advance. Whoever fell from his horse was trampled upon and killed, and the fact that they were all so tightly crowded together made it seem more like an infantry battle. At last the Romans turned and fled, and

then the other troops were sent forward. In this part of the fight the Romans were able to push back the wedge formation of the enemy, since it was thin and not very strong; but there is no doubt that when they had broken through they were in a worse situation than before, because they were immediately surrounded on all sides by the Carthaginians.

B. Livy, XXI, 40

The fact that Scipio was leading a new army made it necessary for him to speak a few words to his men before the battle. He did not doubt that they would fight bravely, but he thought that there was no one who would not be more eager for the conflict when he realized how important it was. He pointed out that the Carthaginians, who were undoubtedly exhausted and weakened by their long march, would not be opponents to be feared. "Whoever fights with the mere remnant of an army cannot gain much glory; and yet Hannibal's courage is such that the conflict may be worthy of your undertaking it seriously."

C. Livy, XXI, 55

The fact that Hannibal had cared for his soldiers before the battle by sending oil and food through the ranks made them more eager for the fray. The Numidians were too swift to be overtaken, and they led the Romans into a trap from which it was difficult to escape. Whenever they tried to retreat they found the cavalry of the enemy face to face with them, and there was not one who was not exhausted by hunger and cold. The darts of the Baliares also, since they were hurled in clouds, overwhelmed them and prevented them from fighting in regular formation. So those who were too brave to run away were cut down where they stood.

D. Livy, XXI, 43

After Hannibal, to arouse the spirits of his own men for battle, had exhibited several pairs of captives fighting for their liberty, he told them he did not doubt that they would conquer the Romans. Still the fact that they were hemmed in by the mountains and the sea brought it about that their lot was not far different from that of these Gallic captives. "You deserve to possess all the wealth of the Romans, and those of you who fight bravely will be rewarded. So far as I know, the Roman commander has never even seen his men before, but we shall the more easily drive them in flight because we know each other and have served together in many battles."

EXERCISE XVIII—REVIEW

Interrogative Clauses

(Sections 91, 194–198)

280. A. Livy, XXII, 49

How can I adequately describe the disastrous battle of Cannæ! Who does not know how great and shameful was the loss of the Romans on that day? Livy vividly relates how the vanquished often preferred to die on the spot rather than to flee, and how those who fled were soon overtaken by the Carthaginians and obliged to surrender. A tribune of the soldiers is said to have seen the consul Lucius Æmilius, covered with blood, sitting on a rock; but whether this is true or not let each man decide for himself. For although it is not clear in what way the consul was killed, no one can doubt that he would have been rescued, even against his will, if any of the soldiers had seen him in danger and had been able to protect

him or to carry him off. We cannot now learn how many thousands perished, but this defeat is worthy to be compared with the battle of the Allia, as Livy himself states.

B. Livy, XXII, 4

Who can say whether Hannibal would have defeated the Romans so often if he had not used trickery and deceit? Yet at Lake Trasimenus Flaminius acted very rashly in entering the defile without investigating whether the enemy were near or not. The Carthaginians knew how easy it would be to conquer his army if only they could hem it in between the mountains and the lake. Before they realized what had happened, the Romans were shut in on all sides and did not know where to turn for safety. The fog did not permit them even to see where the Carthaginians were, and it was only by the shouts and the clash of arms that they could tell where they were about to be attacked.

C. Livy, XXII, 45–46

Can any one hope for success in war when the supreme command is divided between two men? What wonder that Hannibal easily defeated the Romans! The soldiers did not know what they would be ordered to do next, as Paulus was a cautious commander, while Varro was eager to see what he could accomplish. The Carthaginians doubted whether they could induce the former to fight, but whenever they learned that Varro was in command they did everything to provoke him to fight. So at the battle of Cannæ the Roman army was destroyed through the folly of a leader who could not wait for a favorable opportunity, but attacked whenever he was harassed by the enemy.

D. Livy, XXII, 6

" Shall we allow the destroyer of our homes to escape, or do you wish to secure revenge by slaying this most cruel of the Romans ? Who does not know how he laid waste our fields ? And do you doubt that he will do like things hereafter ? Moreover, if the consul is dead, his men will not know where to turn in their terror." With these words the Insubrian chief led his men on. The consul was pierced by a lance and fell, and the Romans without waiting to look for an easy way of escape dashed blindly into the swamp and down precipitous rocks in utter panic.

VOCABULARY

able (be) possum, posse, potuī

about (*concerning*) dē, *with abl.*

about to *see* §§ 231, 243

above suprā, *with acc.* ; **from above** dēsuper

absence absentia, -ae, *f.*

absent absēns, -entis

abstain from abstineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus

absurd ineptus, -a, -um

abundance cōpia, -ae, *f.*

abuse iniūria, -ae, *f.*

accept accipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus

access aditus, -ūs, *m.*

accomplish perficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus ; (*traverse*) ēmētior, 4, -mēnsus

according to *see* § 57

accordingly igitur

account (take into) ratiōnem habēre ; **on account of** propter, *with acc.*

Accursed Way Scelerātus vīcus, -ī, *m.*

accuse accūsō, 1

accustom adsuēfaciō, 3, -fēcī, -factus ; **be accustomed** *perf. tenses of* cōnsuēscō, 3, -suēvī, -suētus

across trāns, *with acc.*

actual vērus, -a, -um ; (= *any*) ūllus, -a, -um

adequately satis

Adiatunnus Adiatunnus, -ī, *m.*

admission aditus, -ūs, *m.*

admit cōnfiteor, 2, -fessus

adopt capiō, 3, cēpī, captus ; suscipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus ; (*adopt a plan*) īnsistō, 3, -stitī

Aduatuci Aduatucī, -ōrum, *m.*

advance (*noun*) iter, itineris, *n.*

advance (*verb*) prōgredior, 3, -gressus

advantage (be of) interest, -esse, -fuit ; rēfert, -ferre, -tulit (§ 21)

advantageous ūtilis, -e

adversary hostis, -is, *m.*

advice cōnsilium, -ī, *n.*

advise moneō, 2, -uī, -itus

Æneas Aenēās, -ae, *m.*

affability cōmitās, -ātis, *f.*

affair rēs, reī, *f.* ; occupātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

affection amor, -ōris, *m.*

afford (*furnish*) adferō -ferre, -tulī, -lātus ; praebeō, 2, -uī, -itus

afraid (be) timeō, 2, -uī

after postquam (§ 137)

afterwards posteā

again rūrsus

against adversus, contrā, in, *with acc.* ; **against one's will** invītus, -a, -um

age (*time of life*) aetās, -ātis, *f.* ; **of age** nātus, -a, -um

ago ante ; **long ago** iam diū

agree adsentiō, 4, -sēnsī, -sēnsus ; cōnsentiō ; conveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus ; (*stipulate*) pacīscor, 3, pactus ; **it is generally agreed** cōnstat

aid (*noun*) auxilium, -ī, *n.*

aid (*verb*) auxilium dare, *with dat.* ; iuvō, 1, iūvī, iūtus (§ 24 n. 2)

Aisne Axona, -ae, *f.*

alarm permoveō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus

Alba Longa Alba Longa, -ae, *f.*

Alban Albānus, -a, -um

alive vīvus, -a, -um

all omnis, -e; (*whole, entire*) tōtus, -a, -um; (*with superlatives*) quisque (§ 78 n. 3); **all together** ūniversus, -a, -um

alleging that *see* § 151

Allia Allia, -ae, *f.*; **on the Allia** Alliēnsis, -e

allied, in alliance socius, -a -um

Allobroges Allobrogēs, -um, *m.*

allow permittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus; sinō, 3, sīvī, situs

ally socius, -ī, *m.*

almost paene, tantum nōn

alone sōlus, -a, -um

Alorcus Alorcus, -ī, *m.*

Alps Alpēs, -ium, *f.*

already iam

also quoque

although cum, licet, quamquam (§§ 172–175)

always semper

ambassador lēgātus, -ī, *m.*

Ambiani Ambiānī, -ōrum, *m.*

ambitious impiger, -gra, -grum

ambush īnsidiae, -ārum, *f.*

among in, *with abl.*; inter, *with acc.*

amount summa, -ae, *f.*

Amulius Amūlius, -ī, *m.*

ancestral avītus, -a, -um

anchor (ride at) cōnsistō, 3, -stitī

ancient vetus, -eris; **in ancient times** antīquitus

and et, atque (ac), -que; **and so** itaque

anger īrācundia, -ae, *f.*

angry īrātus, -a, -um

announce nūntiō, 1

another alius, -a, -ud

answer (*noun*) respōnsum, -ī, *n.*

answer (*verb*) respondeō, 2, -spondī, -spōnsus; (= *hear*) audiō, 4, -īvī, -ītus

any ūllus, -a, -um (§ 77)

any one, anything aliquis, aliqua, aliquid; quis, qua, quid (§ 76); **any one at all, anything at all** quīvīs, quaevīs, quidvīs

apparent (be) appāreō, 2, -uī

appear appāreō, 2, -uī; ostendō, 3, -tendī, -tēnsus *or* -tentus, *with reflexive*

approach (*noun*) aditūs, -ūs, *m.*

approach (*verb*) adeō, -īre, -iī, -itus

Aquitania Aquītānia, -ae, *f.*

archer sagittārius, -ī, *m.*

Ardea Ardea, -ae, *f.*

argument ratiō, -ōnis, *f.*; rēs, reī, *f.*

Ariovistus Ariovistus, -ī, *m.*

arise nāscor, 3, nātus; orior, 4, ortus; (*occur*) incidō, 3, -cidī, -cāsūrus

arm armō, 1; **arm one's self, take arms** arma capere

arms arma, -ōrum, *n.*

army exercitus, -ūs, *m.*

around, all around circā

arouse excitō, 1

arrival adventus, -ūs, *m.*

arrive perveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventūrus

as ut; (= *equally*) aequē: (= *for the sake of*) causā, *preceded by gen.*; **as if, as though** ac sī, quasi (§ 171); **as long as** dum (§ 142); **as many as** tot quot (§ 75 n. 1); **as ... as possible** quam, *with superl.*; **as soon as** cum prīmum, ut prīmum, simul atque (§ 137); **as to** quod (§ 189); **as well as** (= *along with*) ūnā cum, *with abl.*; et . . . et

Ascanius Ascanius, -ī, *m.*

ascend ascendō, 3, -scendī, -scēnsus

ashamed (be) pudet, 2, puduit (§ 20)

ask rogō, 1; quaerō, 3, quaesīvī, quaesītus (§ 41 n. 1); **ask for** rogō, 1

assail lacessō, 3, -cessīvī, -cessītus

assassin sīcārius, -ī, m.

assault impetus, -ūs, m.; oppugnātiō, -ōnis, f.

assemble conveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventūrus

assembly concilium, -ī, n.

assign attribuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus

assist sublevō, 1

assistance auxilium, -ī, n.

assume sūmō, 3, sūmpsī, sūmptus; **assume responsibility** sē auctōrem ostendere

at (*against*) in, *with acc.*; **at all** (*with negatives*) omnīnō; **at hand (be)** adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus; **at last** dēmum, tandem; **at once** (*simultaneously*) ūnō tempore; (*immediately*) statim

Athens Athēnae, -ārum, f.

atonement piāculum, -ī, n.

Atrebates Atrebātēs, -ium, m.

attack (*noun*) impetus, -ūs, m.

attack (*verb*) adorior, 4, -ortus; impetum facere; (*besiege*) oppugnō, 1

attain adipīscor, 3, adeptus

attempt (*noun*) cōnātus, -ūs, m.; cōnātum, -ī, n.

attempt (*verb*) cōnor, 1

attend (*befall*) contingō, 3, -tigī, -tāctus

attention mēns, mentis, f.

augury augurium, -ī, n.

Ausci Auscī, -ōrum, m.

author auctor, -ōris, m.

authority auctōritās, -ātis, f.; (*author*) auctor, -ōris, m.

authorization auctōritās, -ātis, f.

auxiliaries auxilia, -ōrum, n.

avail (*use*) ūsus, -ūs, m.; **of no avail** frūstrā

avenge ulcīscor, 3, ultus

avert āvertō, 3, -vertī, -versus

await exspectō, 1

aware cōnscius, -a, -um; **be aware of** nōscō, 3, nōvī, nōtus

away (be) absum, -esse, āfuī, āfutūrus

back tergum, -ī, n.

baggage impedīmenta, -ōrum, n.

baggage train impedīmenta, -ōrum, n.

Baliares Baliārēs, -ium, m.

band manus, -ūs, f.

bank rīpa, -ae, f.

barbarian barbarus, -ī, m.

bare vacuus, -a, -um

barely aegrē

bathe lavor, 1

battering-ram ariēs, -ietis, m.

battle pugna, -ae, f.; proelium, -ī, n.; **on the field of battle** mīlitiae (§ 71)

battle line aciēs, -ēī, f.

be sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

beach subdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus

bear ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus; **be born** nāscor, 3, nātus; **bear in mind** *see* § 18 n. 1

beast of burden iūmentum, -ī, n.

beat (*overcome*) superō, 1; vincō, 3, vīcī, victus

beautiful pulcher, -chra, -chrum

because cum, quod, quoniam (§§ 149–152); **because of** (*on account of*) propter, *with acc., but see* § 51

become fīō, fierī, factus

becoming (it is) (*it is suitable*) decet, 2, decuit; **it is not becoming** dēdecet (§ 38)

bed strātum, -ī, n.

befit (*it is seemly*) decet, 2, decuit

before (*conj.*) antequam, priusquam (§§ 138–140)

before (*prep.*) ante, *with acc.*

beg petō, 3, petīvī, petītus, *and see* § 41 n. 1; exposcō, 3, -poposcī

begin coepī, -isse, coeptus; incipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus

beginning (*origin*) orīgō, -inis, *f.*; prīncipium, -ī, *n.*

behind post, *with acc.*

Belgæ Belgae, -ārum, *m.*

belief fidēs, -eī, *f.*

believe (*think*) putō, 1; **believe in** crēdō, 3, -didī, -ditus

Bellovaci Bellovacī -ōrum, *m.*

belongings bona, -ōrum, *n.*; **all their belongings** sua omnia

besides praetereā

besiege oppugnō, 1

betake one's self sē cōnferre

betroth dēspondeō, 2, -spondī, -spōnsus

better (it is) praestat

between inter, *with acc.*

beyond trāns, *with acc.*

Bibracte Bibracte, -is, *n.*

Bibrax Bibrax, -ctis, *f.*

bid (*at an auction*) liceor, 2, licitus; (*command*) iubeō, 2, iussī, iussus

bidding (*commands*) iussa, -ōrum, *n.*; imperātum, -ī, *n.*

bind adigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus

bird avis, -is, *f.*

bitterly graviter

blame (*noun*) culpa, -ae, *f.*

blame (*verb*) culpō, 1; reprehendō, 3, -hendī, -hēnsus

blaze up ārdeō, 2, ārsī, ārsūrus

blind caecus, -a, -um

block obstruō, 3, -strūxī, -strūctus

blood cruor, -ōris, *n.*; sanguis, -inis, *m.*

blow ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus

boastful (be) glōrior, 1

boat nāvis, -is, *f.*

body corpus, -oris, *n.*

body guard praesidium, -ī, *n.*

boldly audācter

boldness audācia, -ae, *f.*

booty praeda, -ae, *f.*

borders fīnēs, -ium, *m.*

both uterque, utraque, utrumque; **both . . . and** et . . . et

boy puer, -ī, *m.*

bramble sentis, -is, *m.*

branch rāmus, -ī, *m.*

brave fortis, -e

bravely fortiter

bravery virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*

break down disiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus; **break off** praerumpō, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus; tollō, 3, sustulī, sublātus; **break out** coörior, 4, -ortus; **break through** perfringō, 3, -frēgī, -frāctus

bribery largītiō, -ōnis, *f.*

bridge pōns, pontis, *m.*

bridle frēnō, 1

bring (*lead up*) addūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus; agō, 3, ēgī, āctus; (= *reduce*) perdūcō; **bring back** redūcō; **bring in** importō, 1; īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus; **bring to pass, bring about** efficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus; **bring up** adportō, 1; cōnferō; referō; (= *educate, rear*) ēdūcō, 1; ērudiō, 4, -īvī (-iī), -ītus

Britain Britannia, -ae, *f.*

Britons Britannī, -ōrum, *m.*

brother frāter, -tris, *m.*

Brutus Brūtus, -ī, *m.*

build faciō, 3, fēcī, factus; aedificō, 1; (*found*) condō, 3, -didī, -ditus

building aedificium, -ī, *n.*

burial sepultūra, -ae, *f.*

burn exūrō, 3, -ussī, -ustus ; incendō, 3, -cendī, -cēnsus

burst in inrumpō, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus

busied (*engaged*) occupātus, -a, -um

but (*conj.*) sed ; **but if** sīn (§ 166), quod sī

but (*prep.*) (*except*) praeter, *with acc.*

buy emō, 3, ēmī, ēmptus ; **buy in** redimō, 3, -ēmī, -ēmptus

by (*denoting personal agent*) ab *or* ā, *with abl.*

Cacus Cācus, -ī, *m.*

Cæsar Caesar, -aris, *m.*

call (*declare, name*) appellō, 1 ; (*summon, call together*) convocō, 1 ; **call upon** (*the gods*) invocō, 1

calm malacia, -ae, *f.* ; tranquillitās, -ātis, *f.*

camp castra, -ōrum, *n.*

camp follower cālō, -ōnis, *m.*

can (*be able*) possum, posse, potuī

Cannæ Cannae, -ārum, *f.* ; **of Cannæ** Cannēnsis, -e

cap pilleum, -ī, *n.* ; pilleus, -ī, *m.*

capable (be) possum, posse, potuī

capital caput, -itis, *n.*

captive captīvus, -a, -um ; **take captive** capiō, 3, cēpī, captus

capture capiō, 3, cēpī, captus ; potior, 4, potītus (§ 53)

car (*chariot*) currus, -ūs, *m.*

care dīligentia, -ae, *f.*

care for cūrō, 1

carriage carpentum, -ī, *n.*

carry gerō, 3, gessī, gestus ; portō, 1 ; **carry back** reportō, 1 ; **carry off** auferō, -ferre, abstulī, ablātus ; **carry on** agō, 3, ēgī, āctus ; **carry out** (*perform*) fungor, 3, fūnctus ; **carry through** cōnficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus ; perficiō ; **carry up** (*whirl away*) rapiō, 3, -uī, -tus

cart carrus, -ī, *m.* ; carrum, -ī, *n.*

Carthage Carthāgō, -inis, *f.*

Carthaginians Poenī, -ōrum, *m.* ; Carthāginiēnsēs, -ium, *m.*

case causa, -ae, *f.*

cast coniciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus ; praecipitō, 1 ; **cast aside** dēpōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus ; **cast down** dēiciō ; **cast one's self down** prōcumbō, 3, -cubuī, -cubitus

catch (*surprise*) opprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus ; (*receive*) excipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus ; **catch up** (*seize*) rapiō, 3, -uī, -tus

cattle bovēs, boum, *m. or f.*

cause (*noun*) causa, -ae, *f.*

cause (*verb*) efficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus

cautious cautus, -a, -um

cavalry (*adj.*) equester, -tris, -tre

cavalry (*noun*) equitātus, -ūs, *m.*

cease dēsistō, 3, -stitī, -stitūrus

centurion centuriō, -ōnis, *m.*

certain (a) quīdam, quaedam, quoddam (quiddam)

chain vinculum, -ī, *n.*

champion mīles, -itis, *m.* ; prōpugnātor, -ōris, *m.*

chance facultās, -ātis, *f.* ; **no chance** nūlla spēs

change mūtō, 1

character mōrēs, -um, *m.*

charge impetus, -ūs, *m.*

chariot esseda, -ae, *f.*

charioteer aurīga, -ae, *m.*

check reprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus

chief, chief man prīnceps, -ipis, *m.*; **chief power** *or* **place** imperium, -ī, *n.*; prīncipātus, -ūs, *m.*

childhood pueritia, -ae, *f.*

choose dēligō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus

children puerī, -ōrum, *m. or f.*; līberī, -ōrum, *m.*

Cimberius Cimberius, -ī, *m.*

circulate mānō, 1

citadel arx, arcis, *f.*

citizen cīvis, -is, *m. or f.*

city urbs, urbis, *f.*

civil cīvīlis, -e

claim (*assert*) postulō, 1; asserō, 3, -seruī, -sertus; (*lay claim to*) trahō, 3, trāxī, trāctus; **claiming that** *see* § **151**

clash clangor, -ōris, *m.*

clear clārus, -a, -um

clear (it is) cōnstat

clearly sine dubiō

cliff rūpēs, -is, *f.*; saxum, -ī, *n.*

cloak sagulum, -ī, *n.*

cloud nūbēs, -is, *f.*

coast ōra maritima, -ae, *f.*

cohort cohors, -hortis, *f.*

cold (*adj.*) frīgidus, -a, -um

cold (*noun*) frīgus, -oris, *n.*

Collatinus Collātīnus, -ī, *m.*

colleague conlēga, -ae, *m.*

collect cōgō, 3, coēgī, coāctus; colligō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus; (*assemble*) conveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventūrus

combat dīmicātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

combatant pugnāns, -antis, *m.*

come veniō, 4, vēnī, ventūrus; **come about** fīō, fierī, factus; **come back** redeō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus; revertō, 3, -vertī, -versus; **come out** exeō; **come up** adeō; adveniō; (*ascend*) ascendō, 3, -scendī, -scēnsus

coming (*arrival*) adventus, -ūs, *m.*

command imperō, 1; iubeō, 2, iussī, iussus; **be in command** praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus; **place** *or* **put in command** praeficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus

command, word of command imperium, -ī, *n.*

commander, commander in chief imperātor, -ōris, *m.*; quī summam imperī tenet

commence (*a battle*) committō, 3, -mīsī, -missus

commit perpetrō, 1; admittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus, *with* in *and acc. of reflexive*

Commius Commius, -ī, *m.*

common people plēbs, plēbis, *f.*

compare cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus

comparison (in) (*compared with*) prae, *with abl.*

compel cōgō, 3, coēgī, coāctus

complain, make complaints queror, 3, questus

comrade comes, -itis, *m. or f.*

conceal cēlō, 1

concerning dē, *with abl.*

concerns, it concerns interest, -esse, -fuit; rēfert, -ferre, -tulit (§ **21**)

condemn condemnō, 1

condition condiciō, -ōnis, *f.*; **on condition that** *see* § **170**

confer dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus

conference colloquium, -ī, *n.*

confidence fidēs, -eī, *f.*

confidence (have), be confident cōnfīdō, 3, -fīsus

conflict certāmen, -inis, *n.*

confusion trepidātiō, -ōnis, *f.*; turba, -ae, *f.*

congratulate grātulor, 1

congratulation grātulātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

conquer vincō, 3, vīcī, victus

consent (*noun*) cōnsēnsus, -ūs, *m.*; voluntās, -ātis, *f.*

consent (*verb*) cōnsentiō, 4, -sēnsī, -sēnsus; (*be willing*) volō, velle, voluī

consider (*think*) habeō, 2, habuī, habitus; exīstimō, 1; (*reflect, deliberate*) dēlīberō, 1.

Considius Cōnsidius, -ī, *m.*

console cōnsōlor, 1

conspire coniūrō, 1

consul cōnsul, -ulis, *m.*

contempt contemptiō, -ōnis, *f.*

contend contendō, 3, -tendī, -tentus

contest certāmen, -inis, *n.*

continue dūrō, 1

contrary to contrā, *with acc.*; contrary to reason ratiōnis expers

control (*noun*) imperium, -ī, *n.*

control (*verb*), be in control praesum, -esse, -fuī; control the situation *see* § 53 n. 1

convey addūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus

convince persuādeō, 2, -suāsī, -suāsus

cost pretium, -ī, *n.*

council concilium, -ī, *n.*

count (*regard*) aestimō, 1; habeō, 2, habuī, habitus

country fīnēs, -ium, *m.*; locus, -ī, *m.*, *plural* loca, -ōrum, *n.*; into the country of *expressed by* in *with acc. of tribe name*; (*native land*) patria, -ae, *f.*

countryman, fellow countryman cīvis, -is, *m. or f.*

courage virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*

course cursus, -ūs, *m.*

cover, covering tegimentum, -ī, *n.*

covered opplētus, -a, -um

coward ignāvus, -ī, *m.*

cowardice ignāvia, -ae, *f.*

cowardly ignāvus, -a, -um; timidus, -a, -um

craft dolus, -ī, *m.*

crash fragor, -ōris, *m.*

Crassus Crassus, -ī, *m.*

Cremona Cremōna, -ae, *f.*

Creusa Creūsa, -ae, *f.*

crime culpa, -ae, *f.*; facinus, -oris, *n.*; scelus, -eris, *n.*

crisis extrēmus cāsus, -ī, *m.*

crops frūmenta, -ōrum, *n.*

cross, cross over trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itus

Croton Crotōna, -ae, *f.*

crowd turba, -ae, *f.*; multitūdō, -inis, *f.*

crowd together cōnferciō, 4, ———, -fertus

cruel crūdēlis, -e

cruelty crūdēlitās, -ātis, *f.*

cry ululātus, -ūs, *m.*

cry aloud conclāmō, 1

cultivation of the soil agrī cultūra, -ae, *f.*

Curiatii Curiātiī, -ōrum, *m.*

curse malum, -ī, *n.*

custom cōnsuētūdō, -inis, *f.*

customary ūsitātus, -a, -um

cut caedō, 3, cecīdī, caesus; cut down caedō; cut off from (*restrain*) prohibeō, 2, -hibuī, -hibitus

damage adflīgō, 3, -flīxī, -flīctus

danger perīculum, -ī, *n.*; out of danger tūtus, -a, -um

dangerous perīculōsus, -a, -um

dare audeō, 2, ausus

dart iaculum, -ī, *n.*

dash (*rush*) praecipitō, 1, *with reflexive*; dash against adflīctō, 1; adflīgō, 3, -flīxī, -flīctus

daughter fīlia, -ae, *f.*

day diēs, -ēī, *m.*; **day after day** diem ex diē

daybreak (at) prīmā lūce

dead mortuus, -a, -um

dear cārus, -a, -um

death mors, mortis, *f.*

death (put to) necō, 1

deceit dolus, -ī, *m.*

deceive dēcipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus

decide (*determine*) statuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus; (*settle*) dēcernō, 3, -crēvī, -crētus

declare dīcō, 3, dīxī, dictus; ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus; **declare war** bellum indīcere

deed facinus, -oris, *n.*; factum, -ī, *n.*; rēs, reī, *f.*

deep (the) altum, -ī, *n.*

defeat (*noun*) calamitās, -ātis, *f.*; clādēs, -is, *f.*

defeat (*verb*) superō, 1; vincō, 3, vīcī, victus

defend dēfendō, 3, -fendī, -fēnsus

defender dēfēnsor, -ōris, *m.*

defense dēfēnsiō, -ōnis, *f.*; (*fortification*) mūnītiō, -ōnis, *f.*

defile (*pass*) angustiae, -ārum, *f.*

definitely prō certō

delay moror, 1

deliberate dēlīberō, 1

deliberation cōnsilium, -ī, *n.*

deliver trādō, 3, -didī, -ditus; **deliver over** prōdō

demand (*noun*) postulātum, -ī, *n.*

demand (*verb*) postulō, 1

dense dēnsus, -a, -um

deny negō, 1

depart discēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessūrus

departure profectiō, -ōnis, *f.*

depend on pōnō, 3, posuī, positus, *in the passive*

deprive ēripiō, 3, -ripuī, -reptus

derision lūdibrium, -ī, *n.*

descend dēscendō, 3, -scendī, -scēnsus

descendants prōlēs, -is, *f.*

descended (*sprung from*) ortus, -a, -um; oriundus, -a, -um

describe nārrō, 1

desert dēstituō, 3, -uī, -ūtus; relinquō, 3, -līquī, -lictus

deserter perfuga, -ae, *m.*

deserve (*be worthy*) dignus esse (§ **186**)

deservedly iūre

desire (*noun*) dēsīderium, -ī, *n.*; cupiditās, -ātis, *f.*; studium, -ī, *n.*

desire (*verb*) cupiō, 3, -īvī, -ītus; dēsīderō, 1

desirous cupidus, -a, -um

desist dēsistō, 3, -stitī, -stitūrus

despair (*noun*) dēspērātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

despair (*verb*) dēspērō, 1

desperate extrēmus, -a, -um; **something desperate** (= *the last resort*) ultima, -ōrum, *n.*

despise dēspiciō, 3, -spexī, -spectus; spernō, 3, sprēvī, sprētus

destined (be) dēbeō, 2, -uī, -itus, *in the passive*

destroy corrumpō, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus; dīruō, 3, -ruī, -rutus; rescindō, 3, -scidī, -scissus; (*overwhelm*) opprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus; (*cast down*) dēiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus

destroyer ēversor, -ōris, *m.*

destruction interitus, -ūs, *m.*; ruīna, -ae, *f.*; (*death*) mors, mortis, *f.*; (*devastation*) vāstitās, -ātis, *f.*

detain dětineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus ; retineō

deter dēterreō, 2, -terruī, -territus (§§ 191–192)

determine statuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus

determined obstinātus, -a, -um

detestable invīsus, -a, -um

devastate dēpopulor, 1

devise inveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus

devote one's self to colō, 3, coluī, cultus

devoted amāns, -antis (§ 16)

die morior, 3 *or* 4, mortuus

difference, it makes a difference inter-est, -esse, -fuit ; rēfert, -ferre, -tulit (§ 21)

different alius, -a, -ud

difficult difficilis, -e

difficulty difficultās, -ātis, *f.*

dig fodiō, 3, fōdī, fossus ; **dig up** effodiō

dike mōlēs, -is, *f.*

diminish minuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus

direction pars, partis, *f.* ; (= *command*) iussus, -ūs, *m.* (*used only in the ablative singular*) ; **in all directions** in omnēs partēs

disagreement dissēnsiō, -ōnis, *f.*

disaster calamitās, -ātis, *f.*

disastrous gravis, -e ; trīstis, -e

disbelieve nōn crēdō, 3, -didī, -ditus

discipline disciplīna -ae, *f.*

disclose ēnūntiō, 1

discouraged (be) dēspērō, 1

discover reperiō, 4, repperī, repertus

disembark nāvī ēgredī

disgrace indignitās, -ātis, *f.* ; turpi-tūdō, -inis, *f.*

disgraceful foedus, -a, -um ; turpis, -e

dismay terror, -ōris, *m.*

dismiss dīmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus

disorder tumultus, -ūs, *m.*

dispel dēmō, 3, dēmpsī, dēmptus

dispute ambigō, 3, ——

disregard oblīvīscor, 3, oblītus (§ 18)

dissuade dissuādeō, 2, -suāsī, -suāsus

distant (be) absum, -esse, āfuī, āfu-tūrus

distribute distribuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus

ditch fossa, -ae, *f.*

Diviciacus Dīviciācus, -ī, *m.*

divide, divide up partior, 4, -ītus ; dīvidō, 3, -vīsī, -vīsus

divine dīvīnus, -a, -um

division pars, partis, *f.*

do (*act, carry on*) agō, 3, ēgī, āctus ; (*make, perform*) faciō, 3, fēcī, factus

do not, don't *see* § 87

doomed moritūrus, -a, -um

doubt, have doubts dubitō, 1 ; **there is no doubt** nōn dubium est (§ 191)

drag, drag off trahō, 3, trāxī, trāctus

drain exhauriō, 4, -hausī, -haustus

draw up īnstruō, 3, -strūxī, -strūctus

dread metuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus

dream (in a) in quiēte

drive agō, 3, ēgī, āctus ; (*drive in a carriage*) invehō, 3, -vexī, -vectus, *in the passive* ; **drive ahead** incitō, 1 ; **drive back** repellō, 3, reppulī, repul-sus ; **drive down** dēpellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsus ; **drive out** expellō

driver is quī iūmenta agit

drown submergō, 3, -mersī, -mersus

Dumnorix Dumnorix, -īgis, *m.*

duration continuātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

during inter, *with acc.* ; per, *with acc.*

dust pulvis, -eris, *m.*

duty officium, -ī, *n.*

dwell habitō, 1 ; incolō, 3, -coluī

each (*of any number*) quisque, quaeque, quodque (quidque); (*of two*) uterque, utraque, utrumque ; **each other** alius alium ; alter alterum, *but see* § **72**, *reciprocal pronouns* ; **each other** (*mutually, in turn*) invicem

eager avidus, -a, -um ; cupidus, -a, -um ; **be eager for** studeō, 2, -uī

eagle aquila, -ae, *f.*

earlier prius

earth (the) terra, -ae, *f.* ; orbis terrārum, *m.*

earthly hūmānus, -a, -um ; terrestris, -e

easily facile

easy facilis, -e

Eburones Eburōnēs, -um, *m.*

effect (without) frūstrā

effeminate iners, -ertis

eight octō

either (*of two*) uter, -tra, -trum

either . . . or aut . . . aut

elapse praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus

elephant elephantus, -ī, *m.*

else (*other*) alius, -a, -ud

embassy lēgātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

empire imperium, -ī, *n.*

employ ūtor, 3, ūsus

encamp castra pōnere

encounter concursus, -ūs, *m.*

encourage cohortor, 1 ; incitō, 1

end (*noun*) fīnis, -is, *m.*

end (*verb*) fīniō, 4; -īvī (-iī), -ītus

endure (*bear*) sustineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus ; perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus ; (*persist, last*) dūrō, 1

enemy hostis, -is, *m.* or *f.* (*often used in the plural*)

enervate effēminō, 1

engage (*contend*) cōnflīgō, 3, -flīxī, -flīctus ; contendō, 3, -tendī, -tentus

enormous immēnsus, -a, -um

enough satis

enrich dītō, 1

enroll cōnscrībō, 3, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus

ensue exsistō, 3, -stitī

enter ineō, -īre, -iī, -itus

entice pertrahō, 3, -trāxī, -trāctus

entire tōtus, -a, -um

entreaty prex, precis, *f.*

erect aedificō, 1

escape (*noun*) (= *safety*) salūs, -ūtis, *f.*

escape (*verb*) ēripiō, 3, -ripuī, -reptus, *with reflexive* ; ēvādō, 3, -vāsī, -vāsūrus ; **escape the notice of** fallō, 3, fefellī, falsus (§ **38**)

especially imprīmīs, praesertim

establish dispōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus

Etruria Etrūria, -ae, *f.*

Etruscan Etrūscus, -a, -um

even etiam ; **not even** nē . . . quidem ; **even if, even though** etsī, etiam sī, tametsī (§ **175**)

event rēs, reī, *f.* ; **at all events** quidem

ever umquam

every quisque, quaeque, quodque (quidque) ; **every single** ūnus quisque (§ **78**)

everything omnia, -ium, *n.*

evil malus, -a, -um

excel antecēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus

excellently ēgregiē

except praeter, *with acc.*

excessive (be) supersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus

exchange dare *with reciprocal pronoun* (§ **72**)

exclude extrūdō, 3, -trūsī, -trūsus

excuse causa, -ae, *f.*

exercise exercitātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

exhausted cōnfectus, -a, -um

exhibit ostendō, 3, -tendī, -tentus

exhort hortor, 1

exile exsilium, -ī, *n.*; **an exile** exsul, -ulis, *m. or f.*

expect *see* §§ **231, 243**; (*await*) exspectō, 1

expectation opīniō, -ōnis, *f.*

expedition expedītiō, -ōnis, *f.*

expel expellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsus

expend (*of labor*) sūmō, 3, sūmpsī, sūmptus

experience ūsus, -ūs, *m.*

explore explōrō, 1

expose expōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus

express dīcō, 3, dīxī, dictus

extend pertineō, 2, -uī

exult ovō, 1; exsultō, 1

eye oculus, -ī, *m.*

face to face adversus, -a, -um; ex adversō; *but see* § **27**

fact rēs, reī, *f.*; **the fact that, as to the fact that** quod (§ **188**)

fail (*deceive*) fallō, 3, fefellī, falsus; (*give out*) dēficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus

fair-minded aequus, -a, -um

faith fidēs, -eī, *f.*

faithful fidēlis, -e

fall cadō, 3, cecidī, cāsūrus; concidō, 3, -cidī; (*be killed*) pereō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus; **fall in with** occurrō, 3, -currī, -cursūrus; **fall into disuse** intermittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus, *in the passive*; **fall into the hands of** cēdō, 3, cessī, cessūrus, *with dat.*, or *in and acc.*

famous clārus, -a, -um; **that famous** ille, *usually after its noun*

far (= *by much*) multō; **so far as I know** quod sciam (§ **187**); **so far from** tantum abest (§ **133**)

farther (*adj.*) ulterior, -ius

farther (*adv.*) longius

fate fātum, -ī, *n.*; fortūna, -ae, *f.*

father pater, -tris, *m.*

fault culpa, -ae, *f.*; **find fault** queror, 3, questus

Faustulus Faustulus, -ī, *m.*

favor grātia, -ae, *f.*

favor, be in favor of faveō, 2, fāvī, fautūrus

favorable (*successful*) secundus, -a, -um; (*suitable*) commodus, -a, -um; idōneus, -a, -um

fear timor, -ōris, *m.*; terror, -ōris, *m.*

fear (*be afraid*) timeō, 2, -uī; vereor, 2, -itus

feeble īnfirmus, -a, -um; tenuis, -e

feel sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsus

feelings animus, -ī, *m.*

fellow, that fellow iste, -a, -ud

fellow soldier commīlitō, -ōnis, *m.*

few (a) paucī, -ae, -a

fickle mōbilis, -e; levis, -e

field ager, agrī, *m.*; **on the field of battle** mīlitiae (§ **71**)

fierce atrōx, -ōcis; ferus, -a, -um

fight (*noun*) pugna, -ae, *f.*

fight (*verb*) pugnō, 1

fill, fill up compleō, 2, -plēvī, -plētus

final ultimus, -a, -um

finally postrēmō, tandem

find inveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus; **find out** reperiō, 4, repperī, repertus; **find to be, find by experience** ūtor, 3, ūsus

finish cōnficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus

firm tenāx, -ācis

first (*adj.*) prīmus, -a, -um

first (*adv.*) prīmum

fit idōneus, -a, -um

fixed intentus, -a, -um

flame flamma, -ae, *f.*

Flaminius Flāminius, -ī, *m.*

flat on one's face prōnus, -a, -um

flee fugiō, 3, fūgī, fugitūrus

fleet classis, -is, *f.*

flight fuga, -ae, *f.*

flight (put to) fugō, 1

foe hostis, -is, *m. or f.*

fog nebula, -ae, *f.*

follow sequor, 3, secūtus

followers *reflexive adj. used substantively*; multitūdō, -inis, *f.*

folly temeritās, -ātis, *f.*

food cibus, -ī, *m.*

foolish stultus, -a, -um

foot pēs, pedis, *m.*

for (*conj.*) nam, enim

for (*prep.*) (*on account of*) ob, propter, *with acc.*; (*denoting limit of motion*) ad, in, *with acc.*; (= *until*) *see* §§ 143–144

forbid vetō, 1

force, forces (*noun*) cōpiae, -ārum, *f.*

force (*verb*) cōgō, 3, coēgī, coāctus

ford, fording vadum, -ī, *n.*

foreign peregrīnus, -a, -um

foreigner advena, -ae, *m. or f.*

foreordain praedestinō, 1; **be foreordained** dēbeō, 2, -uī, -itus, *in the passive*

forest silva, -ae, *f.*

forethought prūdentia, -ae, *f.*; **want of forethought** imprūdentia, -ae, *f.*

forget oblīvīscor, 3, oblītus (§ 18)

form (*a plan*) capiō, 3, cēpī, captus; ineō, -īre, -iī, -itus; **form a conspiracy** coniūrō, 1

formation, regular formation aciēs, -ēī, *f.*

former prior, -ius; prīstinus, -a, -um; **the former** ille, -a, -ud

forsake dēstituō, 3, -uī, -ūtus

fortification mūnītiō, -ōnis, *f.*

fortify mūniō, 4, -īvī (-iī), ītus

fortitude fortitūdō, -inis, *f.*

fortune fortūna, -ae, *f.*

forum forum, -ī, *n.*

found (*build*) condō, 3, -didī, -ditus

foundation fundāmentum, -ī, *n.*

founder conditor, -ōris, *m.*

fray pugna, -ae, *f.*

free (*adj.*) līber, -era, -erum

free (*verb*) līberō, 1

freedom lībertās, -ātis, *f.*

freely līberē

frequent crēber, -bra, -brum

fresh novus, -a, -um

friend amīcus, -ī, *m.*

friendship amīcitia, -ae, *f.*

frighten terreō, 2, -uī, -itus

from ā *or* ab, *with abl.*; (*down from*) dē, *with abl.*; (*out of*) ex *or* ē, *with abl.*

furnish praebeō, 2, -uī, -itus; **order to furnish** imperō, 1

further (*additional*) alius, -a, -ud

future posterus, -a, -um; **for the future** in reliquum tempus

Gabii Gabiī, -ōrum, *m.*

Gabines Gabīnī, -ōrum, *m.*

gain adipīscor, 3, adeptus; obtineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus; sūmō, 3, sūmpsī, sūmptus; **gain possession of** potior, 4, potītus, *with abl.* (*but see* § 53 n. 1)

Galba Galba, -ae, *m.*

Gallic Gallicus, -a, -um

games lūdī, -ōrum, *m.*

garrison praesidium, -ī, *n.*

Garumni Garumnī, -ōrum, *m.*

gate porta, -ae, *f.*

Gaul Gallia, -ae, *f.*

Gaul (a) Gallus, -ī, *m.*; the Gauls Gallī, -ōrum, *m.*

gaze at intueor, 2, -itus

general commūnis, -e

German Germānus, -a, -um

Germany Germānia, -ae, *f.*

get back recipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus

give dō, dare, dedī, datus; give in marriage in mātrimōnium dare; give out dēficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus; give over, give up trādō, 3, -didī, -ditus; give way cēdō, 3, cessī, cessūrus

glad laetus, -a, -um

glare (*keen glance*) aciēs, -ēī, *f.*

glorious clārus, -a, -um

glory glōria, -ae, *f.*

go eō, īre, iī, itūrus; go forward prōcēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessūrus; go on (*be done*) fīō, fierī, factus; gerō, 3, gessī, gestus, *in the passive*; go out exeō

goal fīnis, -is, *m.*

god deus, -ī, *m.*

going (*departure*) profectiō, -ōnis, *f*

gold aurum, -ī, *n.*

good bonus, -a, -um; goods bona, -ōrum, *n.*

gradually paulātim

grain frūmentum, -ī, *n.*

grandchild nepōs, -ōtis, *m.*

granting that licet (§ 174)

grasp prēndō, 3, prēndī, prēnsus

great magnus, -a, -um

greatly magnopere

greatness magnitūdō, -inis, *f.*; (*renown*) glōria, -ae, *f.*

greed cupīdō, -inis, *f.*

greet appellō, 1

grief dolor, -ōris, *m.*

grieve, grieve at doleō, 2, -uī, -itūrus

ground (*place*) loca, -ōrum, *n.*; (*the earth*) solum, -ī, *n.*; hold one's ground subsistō, 3, -stitī; on the ground humī (§ 71); on the ground that *see* § 151

grow crēscō, 3, crēvī, crētus

guard (*garrison*) praesidium, -ī, *n.*; off guard inopīnāns, -antis

guard, be on guard caveō, 2, cāvī, cautus; (*protect*) custōdiō, 4, -īvī (iī), -ītus; tueor, 2, tuitus *and* tūtus

guile dolus, -ī, *m.*

guise, in the guise of prō, *with abl.*

Hæduan Haeduus, -a, -um

hail (*salute*) appellō, 1; salūtō, 1; salvēre iubēre

halt resistō, 3, -stitī

Hamilcar Hamilcar, -aris, *m.*

hamper impediō, 4, -īvī, -ītus

hand manus, -ūs, *f.*; hands (*fall into the hands of*) potestās, -ātis, *f.*, *or pred. gen. of possession* (§ 7)

hand down per manūs trādere; hand over trādō, 3, -didī, -ditus

Hannibal Hannibal, -alis, *m.*

Hanno Hannō, -ōnis, *m.*

happen accidō, 3, -cidī

happy laetus, -a, -um

harass exagitō, 1

harbor portus, -ūs, *m.*

hard (*bitter*) ācer, -cris, -cre; (*difficult*) difficilis, -e

hardship labor, -ōris, *m.*

harm, do harm noceō, 2, -uī

Harudes Harūdēs, -um, *m.*

Hasdrubal Hasdrubal, -alis, *m.*

hasten, make haste contendō, 3, -tendī, -tentus; festīnō, 1

hate ōdī, ōdisse
hated invīsus, -a, -um
have habeō, 2, -uī, -itus
head caput, -itis, *n.*
headlong praeceps, -ipitis
heal (*make well*) cūrō, 1; sānō, 1
hear audiō, 4, -īvī, -ītus
heart cor, cordis, *n.*; (*spirit*) animus, -ī, *m.*; **at heart** animī (§ 71)
heaven caelum, -ī, *n.*
hedge saepēs, -is, *f.*
height altitūdō, -inis, *f.*; **the heights** arx, arcis, *f.*
heir hērēs, -ēdis, *m. or f.*
helmet galea, -ae, *f.*
help auxilium ferre
Helvetian Helvētius, -a, -um
hem in claudō, 3, clausī, clausus
Hercules Herculēs, -is, *m.*
herd armentum, -ī, *n.*
here hīc
hereafter posthāc
hereupon ad haec, hīc
hero vir fortis; (*demigod*) hērōs, -ōis, *m.*
hesitate dubitō, 1
hesitation cunctātiō, -ōnis, *f.*
hide cēlō, 1 (§ 42); lateō, 2, -uī; **in hiding** in occultō
high altus, -a, -um; **on high** sublīmis, -e
higher superior, -ius
highly (*greatly*) magnopere (*but see* § 63)
hill collis, -is, *m.*
hinder dēterreō, 2, -uī, -itus; impediō, 4, -īvī, -ītus
hindrance impedīmentum, -ī, *n.*
hire condūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus
his eius; *refl.* (*his own*) suus, -a, -um (§ 73)
hither citerior, -ius

hold teneō, 2, -uī; **hold off** (*put off*) dūcō, 3, dūxī, ductus; **hold out** sustentō, 1; sustineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus
holy sacer, -cra, -crum
home domus, -ūs, *f.*; **at home** domī (§ 71)
honor (*noun*) honor, -ōris, *m.*
honor (*verb*) decorō, 1; honōrō, 1
hope (*noun*) spēs, -eī, *f.*
hope (*verb*) spērō, 1
hopeful (**be**) spem habēre
Horatia Horātia, -ae, *f.*
Horatii Horātiī, -ōrum, *m.*
Horatius Horātius, -ī, *m.*
horrible horrendus, -a, -um
horse equus, -ī, *m.*
horseman eques, -itis, *m.*
hostage obses, -idis, *m. or f.*
hostile hostīlis, -e
Hostius Hostius, -ī, *m.*
hour hōra, -ae, *f.*
house aedificium, -ī, *n.*
how quam; (*in what manner*) quō modō; **how great** quantus, -a, -um; **how many** quot
however (*modifying an adj. or adv.*) quamvīs (§ 173)
huge immānis, -e
human hūmānus, -a, -um
hunger famēs, -is, *f.*
hunt vēnor, 1
hurl coniciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus; **hurl down** dēiciō
hurt offendō, 3, -fendī, -fēnsus
husband vir, virī, *m.*; coniūnx, -iugis, *m.*

I ego
ice glaciēs, -ēī, *f.*
idle iners, -ertis
if sī
Illyricum Īllyricum, -ī, *n.*

imagine (*suspect*) suspiciō, 3, -spexī, -spectus
immediately statim
immortality immortālitās, -ātis, *f.*
impassable impedītus, -a, -um
impede impediō, 4, -īvī, -ītus
impel impellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsus
impiety nefās, *n.*, *indecl.*
import importō, 1
importance (be of) interest, -esse, -fuit; rēfert, -ferre, -tulit (§ 21)
important gravis, -e
impose impōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus
in (*of place*) in, *with abl.*
incite incitō, 1
incline (*I should be inclined to think*) *see* § 89
increase augeō, 2, auxī, auctus; (*grow*) crēscō, 3, crēvī, crētus
incur veniō, 4, vēnī, ventūrus, *with in and acc.*
indeed vērō
induce addūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus
infantry (*adj.*) pedester, -tris, -tre
infantry (*noun*) peditātus, -ūs, *m.*
inferior īnferior, -ius
inflame incendō, 3, -cendī, -cēnsus
inflict punishment poenās repetere; supplicium sūmere
influence auctōritās, -ātis, *f.*; grātia, -ae, *f.*
influential potēns, -entis
inform certiōrem facere; **be informed** certior fierī
infrequently rārius
inhabit incolō, 3, -coluī
inhabitant incola, -ae, *m. or f.*
inhuman inhūmānus, -a, -um
injure, do injury noceō, 2, -uī; iniūriam facere

injury iniūria, -ae, *f.*
in order that *see* §§ 119–125
inquire quaerō, 3, quaesīvī, quaesītus
insolently īnsolenter
inspire iniciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus
instigation impulsus, -ūs, *m.*
institute īnstituō, 3, -uī, -ūtus
Insubrian Īnsuber, -bris
insult (*noun*) contumēlia, -ae, *f.*
insult (*verb*) contumēliam impōnere
intend in animō habēre (*and see* §§ 231, 243)
intercessor dēprecātor, -ōris, *m.*
interest (be of) interest, -esse, -fuit; rēfert, -ferre, -tulit (§ 21)
interests (*affairs*) rēs, reī, *f.*
interior interior, -ius
intermarriage cōnūbium, -ī, *n.*
interpose interpōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus
interpreter interpres, -pretis, *m. or f.*
interrupt impediō, 4, -īvī, -ītus
interval intervāllum, -ī, *n.*
interview colloquium, -ī, *n.*
into in, *with acc.*
intrust committō, 3, -mīsī, -missus
invade incursiōnem facere in, *with acc.*
invasion incursiō, -ōnis, *f.*
invent fingō, 3, fīnxī, fictus
investigate explōrō, 1
inviolate inviolātus, -a, -um
invite arcessō (*sometimes* accersō), 3, -īvī, -ītus
irritate angō, 3, ānxī
island īnsula, -ae, *f.*
Italy Ītalia, -ae, *f.*

join iungō, 3, iūnxī, iūnctus
journey (*noun*) iter, itineris, *n.*
journey (*verb*) iter facere

joy (*delight*) voluptās, -ātis, *f*.; (*rejoicing*) gaudium, -ī, *n*.

jump down dēsiliō, 4, -siluī

Jupiter Iuppiter, Iovis, *m*.; **Jupiter Stator** Iuppiter Stator

just iūstus, -a, -um

just as iūxtā . . . ac; ita . . . ut

justice iūstitia, -ae, *f*.

justly iūre

keep (*retain*) contineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus; teneō, 2, -uī; **keep apart** distineō; **keep from** prohibeō, 2, -hibuī, -hibitus

keeper rēctor, -ōris, *m*.

kill interficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus; necō, 1; occīdō, 3, -cīdī, -cīsus

kind (*sort*) genus, -eris, *n*.; modus, -ī, *m*.

kindness beneficium, -ī, *n*.

king rēx, rēgis, *m*.

kingdom rēgnum, -ī, *n*.

kinsman cōnsanguineus, -ī, *m*.

knight eques, -itis, *m*.

know sciō, 4, scīvī, scītus

Labienus Labiēnus, -ī, *m*.

labor labor, -ōris, *m*.

lack careō, 2, -uī, -itūrus

lake lacus, -ūs, *m*.

lance lancea, -ae, *f*.

land terra, -ae, *f*.; **native land** patria, -ae, *f*.; **lands** (*fields*) agrī, -ōrum, *m*.

land forces pedestrēs cōpiae

large magnus, -a, -um; **how large** quantus, -a, -um

last (*adj.*) ultimus, -a, -um; **for the last time** ultimum illud

last (*verb*) (*endure*) dūrō, 1

later posterus, -a, -um

Latins Latīnī, -ōrum, *m*.

Latinus Latīnus, -ī, *m*.

latter (the) hic, haec, hoc

Lavinia Lāvīnia, -ae, *f*.

law lēx, lēgis, *f*.

lay (*lay foundations*) iaciō, 3, iēcī, iactus; **lay waste** vāstō, 1

lead dūcō, 3, dūxī, ductus; **lead across** trādūcō; **lead around** circumdūcō; **lead away** abdūcō; (= *appropriate*) āvertō, 3, -vertī, -versus; **lead back** redūcō; **lead out** ēdūcō

leader dux, ducis, *m. or f*.; prīnceps, -ipis, *m. or f*.

leadership *see* § 66

leading (*chief*) prīnceps, -ipis

leap (*down*) dēsiliō, 4, -siluī; **leap in** praecipitō, 1, *with reflexive*; **leap on top of** īnsiliō; **leap over** trānsiliō

learn cognōscō, 3, -gnōvī, -gnitus; inveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus

learned cōnsultus, -a, -um

least (at) saltem

leave, leave behind relinquō, 3, -līquī, -lictus; (*go out from*) exeō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus

left (*remaining*) reliquus, -a, -um

legate lēgātus, -ī, *m*.

legion legiō, -ōnis, *f*.

leisure ōtium, -ī, *n*.

less frequently rārius

lessen (*mitigate*) lēniō, 4, -īvī (-iī), -ītus; minuō, 3, -uī, -ūtus

let (*allow*) sinō, 3, sīvī, situs

levy imperō, 1

liberally līberāliter

liberty lībertās, -ātis, *f*.

lie iaceō, 2, -uī

life vīta, -ae, *f*.

light lūmen, -inis, *n*.

light, make light of parvī pendere (pendō, 3, pependī, pēnsus)

lightning fulmen, -inis, *n.*

like similis, -e

line (*of battle*) aciēs, -ēī, *f.*; (*of march*) agmen, -inis, *n.*

linger moror, 1

Lingones Lingonēs, -um, *m.*

Liscus Liscus, -ī, *m.*

little parvus, -a, -um ; nōn magnus ; a little paulum

live (*exist*) vīvō, 3, vīxī, vīctūrus ; (*dwell*) habitō, 1

Livy Līvius, -ī, *m.*

load onus, -eris, *n.*

Loire Liger, -eris, *m.*

loiter moror, 1

long (*adj.*) longus, -a, -um ; (*long-continued*) diūturnus, -a, -um

long (*adv.*) (*a long time*) diū

look around, look back respiciō, 3, -spexī, -spectus ; look for (*seek*) petō, 3, -īvī, -ītus

lose āmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus ; lose hope dēspērō, 1

loss clādēs, -is, *f.*

lot fortūna, -ae, *f.*

lover spōnsus, -ī, *m.* (*but see § 16*)

low (*bellow*) mūgiō, 4, -īvī (-iī), -ītūrus

lowest (*price*) minimī (§ 63)

Lucius Æmilius Lūcius Aemilius, -ī, *m.*

Lucretia Lūcrētia, -ae, *f.*

Lucumo Lucumō, -ōnis, *m.*

lurk lateō, 2, -uī

machine māchinātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

magistrate magistrātus, -ūs, *m.*

Mago Māgō, -ōnis, *m.*

Maharbal Maharbal, -alis, *m.*

maiden virgō, -inis, *f.*

mainland continēns, -entis, *f.*

make faciō, 3, fēcī, factus ; (*bring to pass*) efficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus ; make war bellum gerere *or* īnferre

man homō, -inis, *m.*; vir, virī, *m.*; men (= *soldiers*) mīlitēs, -um, *m.*

manhood pūber aetās

manner modus, -ī, *m.*

many multī, -ae, -a ; too many plūrēs, -ium

march (*noun*) iter, itineris, *n.*

march (*verb*) iter facere ; prōgredior, 3, -gressus

marry (*of the man*) dūcere in mātrimōnium ; (*of the woman*) nūbō, 3, nūpsī, nūptus

marvel (*noun*) mīrāculum, -ī, *n.*

marvel (*verb*) stupeō, 2, -uī

material (= *wood*) māteria, -ae, *f.*

matter rēs, reī, *f.*

means ratiō, -ōnis, *f.*; by no means minimē

meantime (in the) interim, intereā

measure (in large) bonam partem (§ 47)

measure out dīmētior, 4, -mēnsus

meet, come to meet obviam īre, sē obviam dare (§ 27)

meeting concilium, -ī, *n.*

memorable memorābilis, -e

Menapii Menapiī, -ōrum, *m.*

mention (*noun*) mentiō, -ōnis, *f.*

mention (*verb*) nōminō, 1

mercy clēmentia, -ae, *f.*; mānsuētūdō, -inis, *f.*

mere sōlus, -a, -um

merely tantummodo

merit virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*

messenger nūntius, -ī, *m.*

method modus, -ī, *m.*

Mettius Mettius, -ī, *m.*

Meuse Mosa, -ae, *f.*

Mezentius Mezentius, -ī, *m.*
midst of medius, -a, -um
might vīs, vim, vī, *f.*
migrate ēmigrō, 1
miles mīlia passuum
military mīlitāris, -e ; **military ability** scientia reī mīlitāris ; **military tribune** tribūnus mīlitum
mind mēns, mentis, *f.* ; animus, -ī, *m.*
mind (bear in) meminī, -isse (§ **18**) ; memor esse
misfortune incommodum, -ī, *n.* ; cāsus, -ūs, *m.*
misshapen dēfōrmis, -e
money pecūnia, -ae, *f.*
monster mōlēs, -is, *f.* ; mōnstrum, -ī, *n.*
month mēnsis, -is, *m.*
moon lūna, -ae, *f.*
more (*adv.*) magis, plūs ; (*farther*) longius ; **the more** magis (*but see* § **60**)
more (*noun*) plūs, plūris, *n.*
moreover autem
Morini Morinī, -ōrum, *m.*
most plūrimus, -a, -um
mother māter, -tris, *f.*
mountain mōns, montis, *m.*
mountain pass saltus, -ūs, *m.*
mountaineer montānus, -ī, *m.*
mourn lūgeō, 2, lūxī
move moveō, 2, mōvī, mōtus ; (*emigrate*) dēmigrō, 1
much multum ; **too much** nimium
multitude multitūdō, -inis, *f.*
murder (*noun*) caedēs, -is, *f.*
murder (*verb*) trucīdō, 1 ; necō, 1
must *see* §§ **234, 244**

name (*noun*) nōmen, -inis, *n.* ; **by name** nōminātim
name (*verb*) nōminō, 1

narrow angustus, -a, -um
narrowness angustiae, -ārum, *f.*
Nasua Nasua, -ae, *m.*
nation nātiō, -ōnis, *f.*
native indigena, -ae ; apud eōs nātus ; **a native** incola, -ae, *m. or f.* ; indigena, -ae, *m. or f.* ; **native land, native city** patria, -ae, *f.*
nature animus, -ī, *m.* ; nātūra, -ae, *f.* ; (*character*) ingenium, -ī, *n.*
navigation nāvigātiō, -ōnis, *f.*
near ad, *with acc.* ; prope, *adv. and prep. with acc.*
necessary necesse, *indecl. adj.* ; necessārius, -a, -um
need, be in need of egeō, 2, -uī ; careō, 2, -uī, -itūrus ; indigeō, 2, -uī (§ **22**)
neighbor fīnitimus, -ī, *m.*
neighboring fīnitimus, -a, -um
neither neuter, -tra, -trum
neither . . . nor neque . . . neque
Neptune Neptūnus, -ī, *m.*
Nervii Nerviī, -ōrum, *m.*
never numquam
nevertheless nihilō minus, tamen
new novus, -a, -um
news (the) aliquid novī (§ **12**) ; nūntius, -ī, *m.*
next (*adj.*) proximus, -a, -um
next (*adv.*) deinde
night nox, noctis, *f.* ; **by night** noctū
nightfall noctis interventus
nine novem
no (*adj.*) nūllus, -a, -um
no (*adv.*) *with comparatives*, nihilō
noble nōbilis, -e
nobody, no one nēmō (§ **79**)
noise strepitus, -ūs, *m.*
none nūllus, -a, -um

not nōn; *in neg. purpose, wish, or command,* nē; **not at all** minimē; **not even** nē . . . quidem; **not yet** nōndum

nothing nihil, *indecl.*

notice animadvertō, 3, -vertī, -versus

notify certiōrem facere; nūntiō, 1

nourish nūtriō, 4, -īvī (-iī), -ītus

Noviodunum Noviodūnum, -ī, *n.*

now nunc

Numa Numa, -ae, *m.*

number numerus, -ī, *m.;* **a number of** (= *several*) aliquot; **numbers** (= *fewness*) paucitās, -ātis, *f.;* (= *a great number*) multitūdō, -inis, *f.*

Numidian Numidicus, -a, -um; **a Numidian** Numida, -ae, *m.*

Numitor Numitor, -ōris, *m.*

O that utinam (§ 88)

oar rēmus, -ī, *m.*

oath iūs iūrandum, iūris iūrandī, *n.*

oblige, be obliged *see* §§ 234, 244

obscure obscūrus, -a, -um; occultus, -a, -um

obtain adipīscor, 3, adeptus; nancīscor, 3, nactus; **obtain a request** impetrō, 1

occasion occāsiō, -ōnis, *f.*

occupy teneō, 2, tenuī

occur ēveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventūrus

ocean Ōceanus, -ī, *m.*

of (*concerning*) dē, *with abl.*

offer offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātus; (= *give*) dō, dare, dedī, datus

often saepe

oil oleum, -ī, *n.*

old (= *mature*) mātūrus, -a, -um; **older** maior nātū (§ 64)

old man senex, senis, *m.*

omen ōmen, -inis, *n.*

on in, *with abl.*

one ūnus, -a, -um; **the one** (*of two*) alter, -era, -erum; **one . . . another** alius . . . alius, *and see* § 79 n. 5; **one at a time** singulī, -ae, -a

only (*adj.*) sōlus, -a, -um; ūnus, -a, -um

only (*adv.*) sōlum, tantum

open (*adj.*) (*exposed*) patēns, -entis; apertus, -a, -um

open (*verb*) patefaciō, 3, -fēcī, -factus; (*extend*) laxō, 1

openly palam

opinion sententia, -ae, *f.*

opponent hostis, -is, *m.*

opportune peropportūnus, -a, -um

opportunity facultās, -ātis, *f.;* occāsiō, -ōnis, *f.*

opposing hostīlis, -e

opposite (the) alter, -era, -erum

oppress premō, 3, pressī, pressus

or aut; **an** (§ 197); **or not** *see* § 197

order imperō, 1; iubeō, 2, iussī, iussus

order of march cōnsuētūdō itineris

Orgetorix Orgetorīx, -īgis, *m.*

others aliī, -ae, -a; **the others** (*the remaining*) reliquī, -ae, -a; (*of two parties*) alterī, -erae, -era

otherwise aliter

ought dēbeō, 2, -uī, -itus; oportet, 2, oportuit; *and see* §§ 234, 244

our noster, -tra, -trum

out of, out from ex (ē), *with abl.*

outcome ēventus, -ūs, *m.*

over (*among*) in, *with acc.*

overcome superō, 1; **overcome with terror** perterreō, 2, -terruī, -territus

overhang impendeō, 2

overlook neglegō, 3, -lēxī, -lēctus

overtake cōnsequor, 3, -secūtus; op-
primō, 3, -pressī, -pressus; super-
veniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventūrus; (= *ap-
pear on the scene*) interveniō

overthrow prōruō, 3, -ruī, -rutus;
prōsternō, 3, -strāvī, -strātus

overwhelm obruō, 3, -ruī, -rutus; op-
primō, 3, -pressī, -pressus

own, one's own *see* §§ 72–73

pacify pācō, 1
pack animals iūmenta, -ōrum, *n.*
pair pār, paris, *n.*
palace rēgia, -ae, *f.*
Palatine Palātīnus, -a, -um; the Pala-
tine Hill Palātium, -ī, *n.*
panic pavor, -ōris, *m.*; timor, -ōris,
m.
panic-stricken perterritus, -a, -um
pardon (*noun*) venia, -ae, *f.*
pardon (*verb*) ignōscō, 3, -gnōvī, -gnō-
tus; veniam dare
parent parēns, -entis, *m. or f.*
part pars, partis, *f.*; for his part, for
the most part *see* § 47
particularly praesertim
party partēs, -ium, *f.*; the other party
see § 79
pass angustiae, -ārum, *f.*
past (*adj.*) praeteritus, -a, -um
past (*prep.*) (= *by*) praeter, *with acc.*
path via, -ae, *f.*
patriotism amor patriae; ingenita
ergā patriam cāritās
Paulus Paulus, -ī, *m.*
payment solūtiō, -ōnis, *f.*
peace pāx, pācis, *f.*; (*leisure*) ōtium,
-ī, *n.*
peaceably placidē
peaceful quiētus, -a, -um

Pedius Pedius, -ī, *m.*
people populus, -ī, *m.*; (*the common
people*) plēbs, plēbis (*or* plēbēs, -eī),
f.; his own people, their own people
suus, *in the plural*
perform fungor, 3, fūnctus; peragō, 3,
-ēgī, -āctus
perhaps fortasse, forsitan (§ 89 n. 2)
perish pereō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus
permission licentia, -ae, *f.*; potestās,
-ātis, *f.*
permit patior, 3, passus; sinō, 3, sīvī,
situs
perpetual perpetuus, -a, -um
persistence pertinācia, -ae, *f.*
person homō, -inis, *m. or f.*; in person
ipse, -a, -um
persuade persuādeō, 2, -suāsī, -suāsus
phalanx phalanx, -angis, *f.*
philosopher sapiēns, -entis, *m.*
pick up excipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus
picket statiō, -ōnis, *f.*
pierce trānsfīgō, 3, -fīxī, -fīxus
pile sublica, -ae, *f.*
Piso Pīsō, -ōnis, *m.*
pitch (*place*) pōnō, 3, posuī, positus
pitiful miserābilis, -e
place (*noun*) locus, -ī, *m.*, *plural* loca,
-ōrum, *n.*
place (*verb*) pōnō, 3, posuī, positus;
place in charge praeficiō, 3, -fēcī,
-fectus; place upon impōnō
Placentia Placentia, -ae, *f.*
plain plānitiēs, -ēī, *f.*
plan, make plans mōlior, 4, -ītus;
cōnsilia inīre
plead agō, 3, ēgī, āctus
please placeō, 2, -uī, -itūrus; it pleases
placet; libet, 2, libuit *or* libitum
est

plunder (*noun*) praeda, -ae, *f.*

plunder (*verb*) praedor, 1; populor, 1; praedās agere

plunge coniciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus, *with reflexive*

Po Padus, -ī, *m.*; about the Po circumpadānus, -a, -um

point, to be on the point of *see* §§ 231, 243

point out dēmōnstrō, 1

Pompilius Pompilius, -ī, *m.*

popular populāris, -e

population multitūdō, -inis, *f.*

port portus, -ūs, *m.*; make port capere portum

portent prōdigium, -ī, *n.*

position status, -ūs, *m.*

possess potior, 4, -ītus; habeō, 2, -uī, -itus

possession possessiō, -ōnis, *f.*; in *plural*, bona, -ōrum, *n.*

possession, gain *or* take possession of potior, 4, -ītus

possible (be) possum, posse, potuī

possibly fierī potest ut

power potentia, -ae, *f.*; potestās, -ātis, *f.*; (*authority*) imperium, -ī, *n.*; (*royal power*) rēgnum, -ī, *n.*

powerful potēns, -entis

powerful (be) valeō, 2, -uī, -itūrus

practice ūsus, -ūs, *m.*

Praeconinus Praecōnīnus, -ī, *m.*

praise (*noun*) laus, laudis, *f.*

praise (*verb*) laudō, 1

pray precor, 1

prayer precēs, -ium, *f.*

precipitous abruptus, -a, -um; praeceps, -cipitis

prefer mālō, mālle, māluī

prepare, make preparations prōvideō, 2, -vīdī, -vīsus; parō, 1; prepare for parō

presence, in the presence of cōram, *with abl.*

present (be) adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus

preserver servātor, -ōris, *m.*

press on contendō, 3, -tendī, -tentus

prestige auctōritās, -ātis, *f.*

pretend simulō, 1

pretext causa, -ae, *f.*

prevail vincō, 3, vīcī, victus; prevail against resistō, 3, -stitī

prevent prohibeō, 2, -hibuī, -hibitus (§§ 191 n. 1 *and* 192 n. 1)

previous prior, -ius

previously anteā

price pretium, -ī, *n.*

pride superbia, -ae, *f.*

prize (*esteem*) aestimō, 1

proclaim cōnsalūtō, 1

Proculus Proculus, -ī, *m.*

prodigy prōdigium, -ī, *n.*

prolong prōdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus

promise (*noun*) pollicitātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

promise (*verb*) polliceor, 2, -licitus; promise in marriage pacīscō, 3 (*also* pacīscor, 3, pactus)

promontory prōmunturium, -ī, *n.*

propitious propitius, -a, -um

proposed prōpositus, -a, -um

prosperity rēs secundae

prosperous flōrēns, -entis

protect mūniō, 4, -īvī (-iī), -ītus; (*guard*) tueor, 2, tuitus *and* tūtus

protection (*care*) fidēs, -eī, *f.*; (*defense*) praesidium, -ī, *n.*

provided that dum (§ 170)

province prōvincia, -ae, *f.*

provisions commeātus, -ūs, *m.*

provoke concitō, 1

prow prōra, -ae, *f.*

prudent prūdēns, -entis

public pūblicus, -a, -um

punish pūniō, 4, -īvī (-iī), -ītus; ulcīscor, 3, ultus

punishment supplicium, -ī, *n.*

purpose prōpositum, -ī, *n.*; for the purpose of *see* §§ 119–125

purposely dē industriā

pursue, march in pursuit persequor, 3, -secūtus

push back repellō, 3, reppulī, repulsus; **push on** īnstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātūrus; **push over** dēiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus

put off (*postpone*) dūcō, 3, dūxī, ductus; **put on** induō, 3, -duī, -dūtus

Pythagoras Pythagorās, -ae, *m.*

quarrel altercor, 1

quickly celeriter

quiet quiētus, -a, -um

Quintus Quīntus, -ī, *m.*

race genus, -eris, *n.*

raft ratis, -is, *f.*

rage saeviō, 4, -iī, -ītūrus

raid incursiō, -ōnis, *f.*; impetus, -ūs, *m.*

rain imber, -bris, *m.*

raise tollō, 3, sustulī, sublātus

ranks manipulī, -ōrum, *m.*

rash incōnsultus, -a, -um

rashly temerē

rather potius

Rea Silvia Rea Silvia, -ae, *f.*

reach attingō, 3, -tigī, -tāctus

ready parātus, -a, -um

realize intellegō, 3, -lēxī, -lēctus; sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsus

really rē vērā, vērē

rear gate decumāna porta

rear guard novissimum agmen

reason ratiō, -ōnis, *f.*

recall revocō, 1; (*remember*) memoriam retinēre; meminī, -isse

receive accipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus; recipiō

recognize agnōscō, 3, -gnōvī, -gnitus

reconnoiter explōrō, 1

reconnoitering speculātōrius, -a, -um

recover recipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus, *with reflexive*; (*get well*) convalēscō, 3, -valuī

reduce redigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus

reef cautēs, -is, *f.*

reënforcement subsidium, -ī, *n.*

refrain abstineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus

refuge perfugium, -ī, *n.*

refuse negō, 1; recūsō, 1

regain recipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus

regard (*noun*) respectus, -ūs, *m.*

regard (*verb*) aestimō, 1

regarding dē, *with abl.*

regency tūtēla, -ae, *f.*

region regiō, -ōnis, *f.*

reign rēgnō, 1

rejoice gaudeō, 2, gāvīsus; laetus esse

relate nārrō, 1; trādō, 3, -didī, -ditus

religion, matters of religion cultus deōrum, *m.*; sacra, -ōrum, *n.*

religious (*concerning the gods*) dīvīnus, -a, -um; **religious ceremonies** sacra, -ōrum, *n.*

relying upon frētus, -a, -um

remain maneō, 2, mānsī, mānsūrus; remaneō

remainder (*the remaining part*) reliqua pars; (*those left*) reliquī, -ōrum, *m.*

remedy (*help*) auxilium, -ī, *n.*

Remi Rēmī, -ōrum, *m.*

remind admoneō, 2, -uī, -itus; commonefaciō, 3, -fēcī, -factus

remnant reliquiae, -ārum, *f.*

remove removeō, 2, -mōvī, -mōtus; (*take off*) dētrahō, 3, -trāxī, -trāctus

Remus Remus, -ī, *m.*

renew redintegrō, 1

renown fāma, -ae, *f.*

renowned clārus, -a, -um; **those renowned** illī, -ae, -a, *usually after its noun*

repair reficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus

repel repellō, 3, reppulī, repulsus

repent paenitet, 2, -uit (§ **20**)

replace repōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus

report (*noun*) nūntius, -ī, *m.*

report (*verb*) dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus

republic rēs pūblica

repulse pellō, 3, pepulī, pulsus

reputation opīniō, -ōnis, *f.*

request postulātum, -ī, *n.*

rescue servō, 1

resist, offer resistance resistō, 3, -stitī

resources opēs, opum, *f.*

respect (*noun*) verēcundia, -ae, *f.*

respect (*verb*) vereor, 2, -itus

responsibility (*initiative*) sponte, *f. abl.*

rest (*refresh*) reficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus; (*be quiet*) quiēscō, 3, quiēvī, quiētus

rest (the) reliquī, -ae, -a; **all the rest** cēterī, -ae, -a

restitution (make) rēs reddere; **seek restitution** rēs repetere

restore reddō, 3, -didī, -ditus; restituō, 3, -uī, -ūtus

restrain, hold in restraint contineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus

result (*noun*) ēventus, -ūs, *m.*

result (*verb*) (*come about, happen*) ēveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventūrus

retain retineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus

retire, retreat recipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus, *with reflexive*

return redeō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus; revertō, 3, -vertī, -versus (*in perf. tenses; pass. as deponent in pres. tenses*)

return, in return for prō, *with abl.*

revenge ultiō, -ōnis, *f.*

reverence pietās, -ātis, *f.*

revolt (*noun*) dēfectiō, -ōnis, *f.*

revolt (*verb*) dēficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus

revolution novae rēs; nova imperia

reward (*noun*) praemium, -ī, *n.*

reward (*verb*) remūneror, 1

Rhine Rhēnus, -ī, *m.*

Rhone Rhodanus, -ī, *m.*

rich opulentus, -a, -um

ridge iugum, -ī, *n.*

right (*adj.*) dexter, -era, -erum; (*fair, proper*) aequus, -a, -um; **it is right** aequum est

right (*noun*), **rights** iūs, iūris, *n.*

righteousness iūstitia, -ae, *f.*; religiō, -ōnis, *f.*

rightful lēgitimus, -a, -um

ripe mātūrus, -a, -um

rise orior, 4, ortus

risk perīculum, -ī, *n.*

rites sacra, -ōrum, *n.*

ritual rītus, -ūs, *m.*

river flūmen, -inis, *n.*

road iter, itineris, *n.*; via, -ae, *f.*

roam peragrō, 1

robber latrō, -ōnis, *m.*

rock saxum, -ī, *n.*

Roman Rōmānus, -a, -um

Rome Rōma, -ae, *f.*

Romulus Rōmulus, -ī, *m.*

room (*space*) spatium, -ī, *n.*

rope fūnis, -is, *m.*

rout fugō, 1; fundō, 3, fūdī, fūsus

route iter, itineris, *n.*; via, -ae, *f.*

rove, rove about vagor, 1

ruin exitium, -ī, *n.*; ruīna, -ae, *f.*

rule (*noun*) imperium, -ī, *n.*

rule (*verb*), rule over imperitō, 1; regō, 3, rēxī, rēctus; (*be king*) rēgnō, 1

ruler rēx, rēgis, *m.*

run currō, 3, cucurrī, cursūrus; run to meet occurrō, 3, -currī, -cursūrus; run away perfugiō, 3, -fūgī; aufugiō; run down dēcurrō

rush, rush out prōvolō, 1; rush in incitō, 1, *with reflexive*

Rutulians Rutulī, -ōrum, *m.*

Sabine Sabīnus, -a, -um; the Sabines Sabīnī, -ōrum, *m.*

Sabinus Sabīnus, -ī, *m.*

sacred sacer, -cra, -crum

sacrifice sacrificium, -ī, *n.*

sad maestus, -a, -um; miser, -era, -erum; trīstis, -e

sadly miserābiliter

saddle (*noun*) ephippium, -ī, *n.*

saddle (*verb*) īnsternō, 3, -strāvī, -strātus

safe tūtus, -a, -um

safety salūs, -ūtis, *f.*; in safety tūtō

Saguntine Saguntīnus, -a, -um

Saguntum Saguntum, -ī, *n.*

sail (*noun*) vēlum, -ī, *n.*

sail (*verb*), set sail solvō, 3, solvī, solūtus

sake (for the) causā, *following a gen.*

sally excursiō, -ōnis, *f.*

same īdem, eadem, idem

Samos (of) Samius, -a, -um

Saône Arar, -aris, *m.*

Sardinia Sardinia, -ae, *f.*

save servō, 1

say dīcō, 3, dīxī, dictus; it is said fertur; fāma est; he said, she said (*with a direct quotation*) inquit

scarcity inopia, -ae, *f.*

scatter spargō, 3, sparsī, sparsus

scheme cōnsilium, -ī, *n.*

Scipio Scīpiō, -ōnis, *m.*

scout explōrātor, -ōris, *m.*

sea mare, -is, *n.*

seacoast ōra maritima

seamanship scientia atque ūsus rērum nauticārum

secretly clam

secure (*adj.*) sēcūrus, -a, -um

secure (*verb*) adipīscor, 3, adeptus

Seduni Sedūnī, -ōrum, *m.*

see videō, 2, vīdī, vīsus; see through perspiciō, 3, -spexī, -spectus

seek, seek for petō, 3, petīvī, petītus

seem, seem best videō, 2, vīdī, vīsus, *in the passive*

seemly (it is) decet, 2, decuit (§ 38)

seize capiō, 3, cēpī, captus; occupō, 1; (*take hold of*) arripiō, 3, -ripuī, -reptus

select dēligō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctus

self (himself, herself, itself, themselves) (*reflexive*) suī; (*intensive*) ipse, -a, -um

sell vēndō, 3, -didī, -ditus

senate senātus, -ūs, *m.*

send mittō, 3, mīsī, missus; send ahead, send forward praemittō; send back remittō; send down immittō; send out dīmittō

Senones Senonēs, -um, *m.*

separate distineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus; sēgregō, 1

Sequani Sēquanī, -ōrum, *m.*

seriously graviter; (*in earnest*) sēriō

serpent serpēns, -entis, *f.*

Sertorius Sertōrius, -ī, *m.*

serve mereor, 2, -itus

Servius Servius, -ī, *m.*

set (*appoint*) dispōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus; **set out** proficīscor, 3, profectus; **set up** conlocō, 1

settle cōnsīdō, 3, -sēdī, -sessūrus

settlement cōnsēnsus, -ūs, *m.*

seven septem

seventh septimus, -a, -um

several aliquot, *indecl.*

severely graviter

sewer cloāca, -ae, *f.*

Sextus Tarquin Sextus Tarquinius, -ī, *m.*

shades (*ghosts, spirits*), mānēs, -ium, *m.*

shameful foedus, -a, -um

shape figūra, -ae, *f.*

sheath vāgīna, -ae, *f.*

shed (*noun*), **covered shed** vīnea, -ae, *f.*

shed (*verb*) hauriō, 4, hausī, haustus

shepherd pāstor, -ōris, *m.*

shield scūtum, -ī, *n.*

ship nāvis, -is, *f.*

shoals vadum, -ī, *n.*

shore ōra, -ae, *f.*

short brevis, -e

shortness brevitās, -ātis, *f.*; exiguitās, -ātis, *f.*

shout (*noun*), **shouting** clāmor, -ōris, *m.*

shout (*verb*) inclāmō, 1

show (*display, reveal*) ostendō, 3, -dī, -tēnsus *or* -tentus; (= *use*) ūtor, 3, ūsus; **show one's self to be** sē praestāre

shrine templum, -ī, *n.*

shut in inclūsus, -a, -um

Sicily Sicilia, -ae, *f.*

sick aeger, -gra, -grum

side latus, -eris, *n.*; (*a party, faction*) partēs, -ium, *f.*; **on his side** propitius, -a, -um; **from all sides, on all sides** undique; **from both sides** utrimque

siege obsidiō, -ōnis, *f.*

siege engine tormentum, -ī, *n.*

siege works opera, -um, *n.*

sight (*noun*) cōnspectus, -ūs, *m.*

sight (*verb*), **catch sight of** cōnspiciō, 3, -spexī, -spectus

sign, signal signum, -ī, *n.*

silent (**keep**) taceō, 2, -uī, -itus

silver argentum, -ī, *n.*

simply (*merely*) tantum, sōlum

since cum

single, every single one *see* § 78

sister soror, -ōris, *f.*

sit sedeō, 2, sēdī, sessūrus

site locus, -ī, *m.*, *plural* loca, -ōrum, *n.*

situated positus, -a, -um

situation locus, -ī, *m.*, *plural* loca, -ōrum, *n.*; (*state of affairs*) rēs, reī, *f.*

six sex

six hundred sescentī, -ae, -a

size magnitūdō, -inis, *f.*

skilled perītus, -a, -um

skillfully dexterē

skin pellis, -is, *f.*

skirmish proelium, -ī, *n.*

slave servus, -ī, *m.*

slavery servitūs, -ūtis, *f.*

slay necō, 1; occīdō, 3, -cīdī, -cīsus; obtruncō, 1

sleep dormiō, 4, -īvī (-iī), -ītus

slight parvulus, -a, -um

slinger funditor, -ōris, *m.*

slip (**let**) āmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus

slippery lūbricus, -a, -um

slumber quiēs, -ētis, *f.*

small parvus, -a, -um

smite percellō, 3, -culī, -culsus

smooth lēvis, -e

snatch dētrahō, 3, -trāxī, -trāctus; ēripiō, 3, -ripuī, -reptus

so (*therefore*) itaque; (*thus*) sīc; (*to such a degree*) tam, adeō; **so far from** (= *it is so far from the truth*) tantum abest (§ 133); **so great** tantus, -a, -um; **so many** tot

soft mollis, -e

soldier mīles, -itis, *m.*

soldurii soldurii, -ōrum, *m.*

sole sōlus, -a, -um

some ... others aliī ... aliī

somebody, some one aliquis, aliqua, aliquid

somehow nesciō quōmodo

son fīlius, -ī, *m.*

son-in-law gener, -erī, *m.*

soon brevī, mox

sorry (feel) miseret, 2, -uit; misereor, 2, -itus (§ 20)

sort (of this), of that sort (*such*) tālis, -e; eius modī

sortie ēruptiō, -ōnis, *f.*

Sotiates Sōtiātēs, -um, *m.*

soul (*never harmed a soul*) see § 77 n. 2

source, source of *see* § 32

sovereignty imperium, -ī, *n.*; rēgnum, -ī, *n.*

Spain Hispānia, -ae, *f.*

Spaniard Hispānus, -ī, *m.*

Spanish Hispānus, -a, -um

spare parcō, 3, pepercī, parsūrus; temperō, 1

spatter respergō, 3, -spersī, -spersus

speak loquor, 3, locūtus

spear tēlum, -ī, *n.*

spectacle spectāculum, -ī, *n.*

speech ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

speed celeritās, -ātis, *f.*

spirit animus, -ī, *m.*; spīritus, -ūs, *m.*

spoils spolia, -ōrum, *n.*

spot locus, -ī, *m.*, *plural* loca, -ōrum, *n.*

spring vēr, vēris, *n.*

spurn spernō, 3, sprēvī, sprētus

spy out speculor, 1

squadron turma, -ae, *f.*

stab (*underneath*) subfodiō, 3, -fōdī, -fossus

stairs gradus, -ūs, *m.*

stake (*risk*) pōnō, 3, posuī, positus

stand stō, stāre, stetī, stātūrus; **make a stand** cōnsistō, 3, -stitī; (*endure*) excipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus; perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus; **stand trial** causam dīcere

standard signum, -ī, *n.*; (= *eagle*) aquila, -ae, *f.*

start incipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus

state (*noun*) cīvitās, -ātis, *f.*; rēs pūblica, -ae, *f.*; **state of affairs** rēs, reī, *f.*

state (*verb*) affirmō, 1

statement affirmātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

station conlocō, 1

stay maneō, 2, mānsī, mānsūrus; (*cause to cease*) sistō, 3, stitī, status

steadily cōnstanter

steal auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus

steed equus, -ī, *m.*

steep dēclīvis, -e

stepmother noverca, -ae, *f.*

still tamen

stock (*family*) stirps (*or* stirpēs *or* stirpis), -is, *f.*

stone lapis, -idis, *m.*

stop (*cease*) dēsistō, 3, -stitī, -stitūrus; (*force to stop*) cōgere cōnsistere

storm (*noun*) procella, -ae, *f.*; tempestās, -ātis, *f.*

storm (*verb*), **take by storm** expugnō, 1

story fāma, -ae, *f.*

straight ērēctus, -a, -um

strange (*unusual*) inūsitātus, -a, -um; (*wonderful*) mīrābilis, -e

stranger advena, -ae, *m. or f.*; (*wayfarer*) viātor, -ōris, *m.*

stream amnis, -is, *m.*; flūmen, -inis, *n.*

street via, -ae, *f.*; vīcus, -ī, *m.*

strength rōbur, -oris, *n.*; vīrēs, -ium, *f.*

strengthen (*refresh*) reficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus

strife certāmen, -inis, *n.*; bellum, -ī, *n.*

strike iciō (īcō), 3, īcī, ictus

strip nūdō, 1

strive nītor, 3, nīsus (nīxus)

strong firmus, -a, -um; fortis, -e; validus, -a, -um; vehemēns, -entis; **be so strong** tantum posse

stronghold castellum, -ī, *n.*; oppidum, -ī, *n.*

struggle certāmen, -inis, *n.*

study studia exercēre

subdue pācō, 1

subjection obsequium, -ī, *n.*

succeed (*follow after*) succēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessūrus

success rēs secundae

such tālis, -e

sudden subitus, -a, -um

suddenly subitō

Suessiones Suessiōnēs, -um, *m.*

Suevi Suēvī, -ōrum, *m.*

suffer patior, 3, passus; perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus

suffering dolor, -ōris, *m.*; miseria, -ae, *f.*

sufficient satis

Sugambri Sugambrī, -ōrum, *m.*

suggest moneō, 2, -uī, -itus

suicide (commit) sibi mortem cōnscīscere

suitable idōneus, -a, -um

summer aestās, -ātis, *f.*

summit culmen, -inis, *n.*; summus mōns

summon convocō, 1; advocō, 1

superior superior, -ius

supernatural caelestis, -e; dīvīnus, -a, -um

superstitious superstitiōsus, -a, -um

supply cōpia, -ae, *f.*; (*grain supply*) rēs frūmentāria; **supplies** commeātus, -ūs, *m.*

support (*noun*) auxilium, -ī, *n.*

support (*verb*) alō, 3, aluī, altus

suppose putō, 1

supreme summus, -a, -um

surely certē, sine dubiō

surprised (be) mīror, 1

surprising mīrus, -a, -um

surrender (*noun*) dēditiō, -ōnis, *f.*

surrender (*verb*) dēdō, 3, -didī, -ditus, *with reflexive*

surround circumveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus

surrounding propinquus, -a, -um

survive supersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus

surviving, survivor superstes, -stitis

suspect suspicor, 1

sustain sustineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus

swamp palūs, -ūdis, *f.*

sway diciō, -ōnis, *f.*

swift celer, -eris, -ere; rapidus, -a, -um

swim across trānō, 1

sword gladius, -ī, *m.*

tablet tabula, -ae, *f.*

tail cauda, -ae, *f.*

take, take up capiō, 3, cēpī, captus; (*lead*) dūcō, 3, dūxī, ductus; take to adferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus; take away intercipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus; (*destroy*) tollō, 3, sustulī, sublātus; take by storm expugnō, 1

tale, idle tale fābula, -ae, *f.*

talent talentum, -ī, *n.*

tamper with sollicitō, 1

Tanaquil Tanaquil, -īlis, *f.*

Tarquin Tarquinius, -ī, *m.*

Tarquinii Tarquiniī, -ōrum, *m.*

Tatius Tatius, -ī, *m.*

taunt increpitō, 1

tax vectīgal, -ālis, *n.*

teach doceō, 2, docuī, doctus; ērudiō, 4, -īvī (-iī), -ītus

teacher magister, -trī, *m.*; auctor doctrīnae

tear down scindō, 3, scidī, scissus; (*level to the ground*) solō adaequāre

tell dīcō, 3, dīxī, dictus; nūntiō, 1; prōnūntiō, 1; (*order*) iubeō, 2, iussī, iussus; (= *know*) sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsus

temple templum, -ī, *n.*; aedēs, -is, *f.* (*in the singular only*)

tempt temptō, 1

ten decem

Tencteri Tencterī, -ōrum, *m.*

tend pertineō, 2, -tinuī

tenth decimus, -a, -um

tents (in their) sub pellibus

terms condiciō, -ōnis, *f.*

Terrasidius Terrasidius, -ī, *m.*

terrify perterreō, 2, -terruī, -territus

territory, territories ager, agrī, *m.*; fīnēs, -ium, *m.*

terror metus, -ūs, *m.*; timor, -ōris, *m.*

terror (cause) perturbō, 1

terror-stricken turbātus, -a, -um

terror-stricken (be) trepidō, 1

than quam

thanksgiving supplicātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

that (*dem. pronoun*) ille, illa, illud; is, ea, id; (*expressing result*) see §§ 126–127, 135–136

the . . . the (*with comparatives*) quō . . . eō; quantō . . . tantō (§ 60)

theft fūrtum, -ī, *n.*

their eōrum; (*reflexive*) suus, -a, -um (§ 73)

then tum

therefore igitur, itaque

thereupon deinde, tum

they hī, hae, haec; eī, eae, ea; illī, illae, illa

thigh femur, -oris, *n.*

thin tenuis, -e

thing rēs, reī, *f.*

think arbitror, 1; exīstimō, 1; putō, 1

third tertius, -a, -um

this hic, haec, hoc; is, ea, id

thorn rubus, -ī, *m.*

though *see* §§ 172–175

thousand mīlle, *indecl. adj.* (*pl.* mīlia, -ium, *n.*)

threat mina, -ae, *f.*

threaten immineō, 2

three trēs, tria

throne rēgnum, -ī, *n.*

throng multitūdō, -inis, *f.*

through per, *with acc.*; (*because of*) see § 51

throw adiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus; throw down ēmittō, 3, -mīsī, -missus; dēiciō; throw into a panic cōnsternō, 1

Tiber Tiberis, -is, *m.*

Ticinus Tīcīnus, -ī, *m.*

tide aestus, -ūs, *m.*

tightly angustē

till colō, 3, coluī, cultus

time tempus, -oris, *n.*; **at some time**
ōlim; **in time to come, in the future**
ad posterōs

tired dēfessus, -a, -um

to (*of motion*) ad, *with acc.*; (*express-
ing purpose*) *see* §§ **119–125**

together *see* § **72**, *reciprocal pronouns*

toil labor, -ōris, *m.*

tongue of land lingula, -ae, *f.*

too quoque; **too far** longius; **too long**
diūtius; **too . . . to** *see* §§ **134, 185**

top of summus, -a, -um, *in agreement*

torment, torture cruciātus, -ūs, *m.*

touch tangō, 3, tetigī, tāctus

toward, towards ad, in, *with acc.*

tower turris, -is, *f.*

town oppidum, -ī, *n.*

townsman oppidānus, -ī, *m.*

track (= *footstep*) vēstīgium, -ī, *n.*

trader mercātor, -ōris, *m.*

tradition states trāditur

train exerceō, 2, -uī, -itus; īnstruō, 3,
-strūxī, -strūctus

trample on calcō, 1

Trasimenus Trasumennus, -ī, *m.*

transport (*noun*) nāvis onerāria

transport (*verb*) trānsportō, 1

trap īnsidiae, -ārum, *f.*

traveler viātor, -ōris, *m.*

treacherously perfidiōsē

treachery perfidia, -ae, *f.*

treasures bona, -ōrum, *n.*

treat (= *use*) ūtor, 3, ūsus

treaty foedus, -eris, *n.*

Trebia Trebia, -ae, *m.*

Trebius Trebius, -ī, *m.*

tree arbor, -oris, *f.*

Treveri Trēverī, -ōrum, *m.*

tribe gēns, gentis, *f.*

tribune tribūnus, -ī, *m.*

tributary vectīgālis, -e

trick dolus, -ī, *m.*

trickery fraus, fraudis, *f.*

triple triplex, -icis

Trojans Trōiānī, -ōrum, *m.*

troops cōpiae, -ārum, *f.*; exercitus,
-ūs, *m.*

Troy Trōia, -ae, *f.*

true vērus, -a, -um

trunk truncus, -ī, *m.*

trust (*noun*) fidēs, -eī, *f.*

trust (*verb*) cōnfīdō, 3, -fīsus

try (*attempt*) cōnor, 1; (*try a case*)
dīcō, 3, dīxī, dictus

Tullia Tullia, -ae, *f.*

Tullius Tullius, -ī, *m.*

Tullus Hostilius Tullus Hostīlius, -ī, *m.*

tumult strepitus, -ūs, *m.*

turf caespes, -itis, *m.*

turn convertō, 3, -vertī, -versus; flectō,
3, flexī, flexus; (*return*) redeō, -īre,
-iī, -itūrus; (*flee*) terga vertere;
turn away from, aside from āvertō;
turn out (*happen*) accidō, 3, -cidī;
ēveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventūrus; **turn over**
trādō, 3, -didī, -ditus

Turnus Turnus, -ī, *m.*

twelve duodecim

twice as many duplex numerus

twins geminī, -ōrum, *m.*

two duo, -ae, -o

Ubii Ubiī, -ōrum, *m.*

unable (be) nōn posse

unacquainted īnscius, -a, -um; īnsuē-
tus, -a, -um

under (*into*) in, *with acc.*; (*of place*) sub, *with abl.*; (*to a position under*) sub, *with acc.*

undergo sustineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus; perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus

underneath īnfrā

understand intellegō, 3, -lēxī, -lēctus

undertake suscipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus

undertaking negōtium, -ī, *n.*

undoubtedly sine dubiō

unencumbered expedītus, -a, -um

unendurable nōn ferendus, -a, -um

unexpected inopīnātus, -a, -um

unexpectedly imprōvīsō

unfailing cōnstāns, -antis

unfavorable inīquus, -a, -um; inopportūnus, -a, -um

unhorse dēiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus

unimportant parvus, -a, -um

unite with coniungō, 3, -iūnxī, -iūnctus, *with reflexive,* cum, *and the abl.*

unjustly iniūstē

unless nisi

unnecessary nōn necessārius, -a, -um; supervacāneus, -a, -um

unnoticed (*pass*) lateō, 2, -uī

unsafe perīculōsus, -a, -um

unseemly (it is) dēdecet, 2, -uit (§ 38)

until dum (§§ 143–144)

unusual inūsitātus, -a, -um

unwilling (be) nōlō, nōlle, nōluī

upon (*against*) in, *with acc.*

uproar tumultus, -ūs, *m.*

urge hortor, 1; (*implore*) obtestor, 1

use (*noun*) ūsus, -ūs, *m.*

use (*verb*) ūtor, 3, ūsus (§ 53); (*apply*) adhibeō, 2, -hibuī, -hibitus

useful ūtilis, -e

useless inūtilis, -e

Usipetes Usipetēs, -um, *m.*

usual cotīdiānus, -a, -um; ūsitātus, -a, -um; **as usual** mōre ūsitātō

usurp rēgnum occupāre

usurper tyrannus, -ī, *m.*

utmost, utter ultimus, -a, -um

utterly funditus, penitus

vacant (be) vacō, 1

vainly, in vain frūstrā

valley vallēs, -is, *f.*

valor virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*

vanquish vincō, 3, vīcī, victus

various varius, -a, -um

Varro Varrō, -ōnis, *m.*

Veneti Venetī, -ōrum, *m.*

vengeance ultiō, -ōnis, *f.*

venture audeō, 2, ausus

Veragri Veragrī, -ōrum, *m.*

very (*adj.*) ipse, -a, -um

very (*adv.*) magnopere; maximē

vessel nāvis, -is, *f.*

veteran veterānus, -a, -um; **veterans** veterēs mīlitēs

vex angō, 3, ānxī

victorious victor, -ōris

victory victōria, -ae, *f.*

view prōspectus, -ūs, *m.*

vigorous ācer, -cris, -cre

vigorously ācriter

village vīcus, -ī, *m.*

violate violō, 1

violence, act of violence vīs, vim, vī, *f.*

vision simulācrum, -ī, *n.*

visit commeō, 1, *with* ad

vividly lūcidē

voluntarily ultrō

Volusenus Volusēnus, -ī, *m.*

vow (*noun*) vōtum, -ī, *n.*

vow (*verb*) voveō, 2, vōvī, vōtus

wage gerō, 3, gessī, gestus
wagon carrus, -ī, *m.* ; carrum, -ī, *n.*
waist (about the) medius, -a, -um
wait, wait for exspectō, 1
wall (*of a camp*) vāllum, -ī, *n.* ; (*of a city*) mūrus, -ī, *m.* ; (*as a means of defense*) moenia, -ium, *n.*
wander about pervagor, 1
war, warfare bellum, -ī, *n.*
ward off arceō, 2, -uī ; caveō, 2, cāvī, cautus ; repellō, 3, reppulī, repulsus
warlike bellicōsus, -a, -um
warning admonitiō, -ōnis, *f.*
warrior armātus, -ī, *m.* ; mīles, -itis, *m.*
waste, lay waste vāstō, 1
watch vigilia, -ae, *f.*
water aqua, -ae, *f.*
wave fluctus, -ūs, *m.*
way via, -ae, *f.* ; **way of thinking** sententia, -ae, *f.*
we nōs, *pl. of* ego
weak iners, -ertis ; **become weak** senēscō, 3, senuī
weakened dēbilitātus, -a, -um
wealth dīvitiae, -ārum, *f.*
wealthy dīves, dīvitis (dītis) ; dīvitiīs potēns
weapon tēlum, -ī, *n.* ; *in pl.* arma, -ōrum, *n.*
weather tempestās, -ātis, *f.*
wedge formation cuneus, -ī, *m.*
weep fleō, 2, flēvī, flētus
weigh anchor solvō, 3, solvī, solūtus
well-known clārus, -a, -um ; **that well-known** ille, *usually after its noun*
what (*interrog.*) quid
what sort quālis, -e ; quod genus
whatever *see* § 77
wheel rota, -ae, *f.*

when ubi, ut (§ 137) ; cum (§§ 145-148)
whenever ubicumque (§ 163)
whether . . . or sīve . . . sīve (§ 165) ; utrum . . . an (§ 197)
which (*interrog.*) quis, quid ; (*rel.*) quī, quae, quod ; **which of the two** uter, utra, utrum
while dum (§ 141)
whirlwind vertex, -icis, *m.*
who (*interrog.*) quis ; (*rel.*) quī, quae
whoever sī quis
whole tōtus, -a, -um ; (*unhurt*) intāctus, -a, -um
why cūr, quam ob rem
wide lātus, -a, -um
widely lātē
wife uxor, -ōris, *f.*
wild ferus, -a, -um
wilderness sōlitūdō, -inis, *f.*
will voluntās, -ātis, *f.*
willing (be) volō, velle, voluī
win (*attain*) cōnsequor, 3, -secūtus ; **win over** conciliō, 1 ; convertō, 3, -vertī, -versus ; perdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus ; **win the victory** vincō, 3, vīcī, victus
wind ventus, -ī, *m.*
wine vīnum, -ī, *n.*
winter (*noun*) hiems, hiemis, *f.*
winter (*verb*), **pass the winter** hiemō, 1
winter camp hīberna, -ōrum, *n.*
wisdom prūdentia, -ae, *f.* ; sapientia, -ae, *f.*
wise prūdēns, -entis ; sapiēns, -entis
wish (*be willing*) volō, velle, voluī ; (*desire*) cupiō, 3, -īvī, -ītus
with cum, *with abl.*
withdraw excēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessūrus ; dēcēdō

within in, *with abl.* (*but see* § 69)
without sine, *with abl.*
withstand resistō, 3, -stitī
witness testis, -is, *m. or f.*
woe, woe is me! *see* § 45
wolf lupus, -ī, *m.*; lupa, -ae, *f.*
woman mulier, -eris, *f.*
wonder (*noun*) mīrāculum, -ī, *n.*;
 what wonder? quid mīrum?
wonder (*verb*) mīror, 1
wonderful mīrābilis, -e; mīrus, -a, -um
woods silva, -ae, *f.*
word verbum, -ī, *n.*
work opus, -eris, *n.*
world orbis terrārum, *m.*
worse peior, -ius
worst pessimus, -a, -um; (= *most diffi-*
 cult) difficillimus, -a, -um
worthy dignus, -a, -um
would that! utinam (§ 88)
wound volnerō, 1
wounded saucius, -a, -um; volnerātus,
 -a, -um

wreck frangō, 3, frēgī, frāctus
wretched miser, -era, -erum
wrong, wrongdoing maleficium, -ī,
 n.; (*injustice*) iniūria, -ae, *f.*
wrong (do) facinus admittere, *with* in
 and acc. of reflexive

yard arm antemna, -ae, *f.*
year annus, -ī, *m.*
yet tamen; **and yet** atquī; **as yet**
 adhūc
yield cēdō, 3, cessī, cessūrus
you tū, vōs
young man iuvenis, -is, *m.*
younger minor nātū
your (*sing.*) tuus, -a, -um; (*pl.*) ves-
 ter, -tra, -trum
youth (*a young man*) iuvenis, -is, *m.*;
 the youth (*young people*) iuventūs,
 -ūtis, *f.*

zealous (be) studeō, 2, -uī, *with dat.*
zealously dīligenter

INDEX OF WORDS AND SUBJECTS

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